THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53---No.2. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, January 11, 1871. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;1y

J. D. FAST. Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. [sep28;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28;1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep28;1y

S. J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep28;1y

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; cor 3d st. and Diamond. sp28,1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant. Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28;1y

O. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28;1y

T. W. DEVERE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oc26;1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 266 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

J. D RAMALEY'S ART PARLOR, 22 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

S. A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO, 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sp14;1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners. Dealears in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh, [sep14;1y

J. S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Weed Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy, 21 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14;1y

E. P. Successor to J. M. ROBERTS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware. No 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sep14;1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter; writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep21;1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs:—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Smithfield st. [oct5;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, R. R. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. [sep14;1y

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors.—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sp14;1y

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton, [sep14;1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Willson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. [sep14;1y

WINTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sep14;1y

J. J. HORTTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. [sep14;1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21,1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct12;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

MRS. E. KING,—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. [sep14;1y

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

J. H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sep14;1y

J. HANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions—Bridge st., Bridgewater. sep14;1y

L. F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. [sep14;1y

MRS. BRUIEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleaned and pressed. Water St. above Bridge. [sp14;1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bt. Market and Water streets. [sp14;1y

J. STILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce, Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. [sp21;1y

LUTHER MAGINNIS,—*Solicitor*—Proprietor of Persian Oleine, & Dealer in Agents' Goods. Agents wanted. Water st. bet mills, Bridgewater. P. O. address, Beaver, Pa. sep28;1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28;1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. [sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Pow Factory. See adv't. [sep14;1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner.—Water st., Rochester, Pa. [sep14;1y

INGRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. [sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. [sep14;1y

DR J.S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. [sep14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boat-stores, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. [sep14;1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally. Water street, Rochester, Pa. [sep14;1y

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders.—Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Deal in Lumber Lath &c Rochester [sep21;1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Lukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sp28;1y

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19;1y

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st., oct19;1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct19,1y

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. no16;y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address - Beaver, Pa [sep14;1y

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Zelienople, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and prompt attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sep21,1y

J. LINNENBRINK, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, *Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery.* Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the "WEED" Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. oc13;6m

J. H. McCREERY. ATTORNEY AT LAW. *Third Street, Beaver, Pa.* Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. je22;tf

BANKING-HOUSE. THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. DRAVO, ... J. B. ANGIEL, J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's Corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar8;1y;ch'd apr27

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. spr30;70;6m

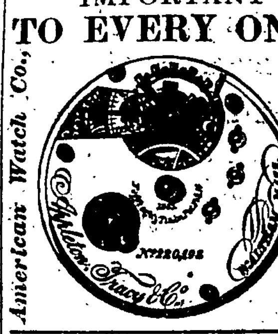
FOR SALE!—A rosewood, piano-cased Melodeon, entirely new, with four stops and five octaves. Inquire at this office. nov9;4w

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sep9;69;1y

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Potter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my26'69:1y.

Gold & Silver Watches.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY ONE!



Holiday Greeting!

Grand Display OF Christmas - Presents!!!!

Gents' Gold Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches.
New Chains and Bracelets.
Necklaces and Lockets.
Fine Gold Jewelry.
Gold and Silver-Headed Canes.
Gold Spectacles & Eye-Glasses.

Sterling Silver - Ware;
[A Splendid Stock.]
Parian and Bronze - Ware.

FANCY GOODS.
Prices Lower than Ever.
E. P. ROBERTS,
No. 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All are invited to call, when in the city, and examine our Holiday Goods without feeling under any obligation to buy. Don't fail to come and see the Grand Display oct5;3m;chdec21

Miscellaneous.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31;1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of John Feazle, dec'd, late of Pulaski township, Beaver county, Penna., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims on said estate will present them to the subscriber, duly authenticated for settlement. oct26;6w HENRY PHILLIS, Ex'r.

Dry Goods.

B. S. RANGER, *Bridge Street,* BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, Cassimeres and Sattinets, White Woollen blankets, White and Colored and Barred Flannels, Merinos, Delaines, Plaids, Ginghams, Cobergs, Lawns, Water Proofs, Chinchilla, Cloths, Woollen Shawls. Brown and Black Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Jaconets, Table Linen, Irish Linen, Crash, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves & Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

Heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec23'68;1y—jy7chgd.

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan19;1y.

TUMOURS. CANCERS. ULCERS.

Professors BUCHANAN & DOWN of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Down, University; or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada. au217;1y

Dentistry.



Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2;1y.

Brighton Paper Mills, BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING, *MANNILLA,* ROOFING, BAILING, Hardware, Glass, Straw, RAG AND CARPET PAPERS, MANUFACTURED AND SOLD AT Wholesale & Retail by Frazier, Metzger & Co., 82 Third Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69:tf

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Dec'r. 4th, 1870, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.35 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	135AM	1055AM	710AM	230PM
Rochester	248	1205PM	840	420
Salem				
Alliance	505	300	1145	700
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	634	415	152PM	833
Wooster				
Mansfield	903	652	422	1033
Crestline A	935	725	500	1100
Crestline D	1005	745	535AM	1110
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1127	930	731	1233AM
Lima	1225PM	1040	900	135
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	330	125AM	1145	350
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	450	357	225PM	620
Valparaiso				
Chicago	730	700	555	900

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	900AM	515PM	550AM	500PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1203PM	905	950	1235AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	225	1 25	1250PM	320
Van Wert				
Lima	406	135AM	325	540
Forest	508	248	418	707
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline A	620	420	620	855
Crestline D	650	420	800AM	835
Mansfield	717	500	810	1005
Wooster				
Orrville	905	654	915	1155
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1045	850	1120	130PM
Salem				
Rochester	1255AM	1105	235PM	337
Pittsburgh	155	1210PM	345	440

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:20 p. m; New Castle, 3;00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:20 p. m.. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 10:44a. m. Youngstwn, 10:20, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	350PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	955	125	510
Ravenna	1023	153	540
Alliance	1130	235	620
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	135	420	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Wellsville	900AM	508PM	
Bayard	1035	623	
Alliance	1135	715	725AM
Ravenna	1228PM	801	815
Hudson	1251	834	855
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	210	945	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM		200PM	410PM
Bridgeport	555		210	420
Steubenville	700		315	535
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	925	255	540	
Pittsburgh	1035	400	645	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	625AM	310PM	425PM	
Rochester	735	410	537	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	855	500	700	
Steubenville	955	620		705AM
Bridgeport	1105	722		815
Bellair	1115	735		830

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m; Bayard, 2:10 a.m. | Arrives Bayard, 945, a.m. N. Philadelphia, 300pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils, AND DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS; GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, BRUSHES & PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

THE CELEBRATED IMPROVED GERARD OROIDE GOLD WATCHES, $12, $15, $20, $25.

DURING the past four or five years our Watches have been so thoroughly tested, that for appearance, style of finish, and accuracy of time-keeping, the "Gerard Watches" are universally acceded to be the best. They retain their brilliancy and color until worn out.

☞ If after purchasing and fairly trying, any one is not fully satisfied, we will cheerfully refund the money.

☞ They are all in Hunting Cases, Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes. Every Watch guaranteed for time and wear, by special certificate.

☞ A large assortment "Improved Oroide" Chains, $2 to $8. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Jewelry in great variety.

☞ Beware of imitations. Order direct from us or our authorized agents. Agents and others applying for circulars will please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

☞ Goods sent to be **paid for on delivery. Customers permitted to examine what they order (before paying bills,)** on payment of Express charges both ways.

☞ When SIX Watches are ordered at once, we will send an extra Watch (of same kind) free.

☞ Purchasers residing at some distance from Express offices, and desiring to save time and expenses, can have the goods sent by mail, by remitting (with the order) the amount required by P. O. Money order, registered letter, draft, or check; payable to our order, at our risk. Address plainly,

JAMES GERARD & CO., P. O. Box 3,391, New York, nov23;3m.) 85 Nassau Street

PIMPLES.

The undersigned will cheerfully mail (free) to all who wish it, the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear smooth and beautiful.

He will also send (free) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face.

The above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing THOS. CHAPMAN, Chemist, nov23m. 185 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

OVER 400 PAGES OF READING MATTER FOR ONE DOLLAR! The American Stock Journal,

A large Handsomely Illustrated Monthly, containing 33 to 40 large Double Column Pages, filled with *original* matter from the *ablest* writers in the country, on the various subjects connected with FARMING, STOCK BREEDING, WOOL GROWING, DAIRYING, POULTRY KEEPING, &c. Bound in handsomely tinted cover. It has A Veterinary Department under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge,* all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. This makes it a very valuable work for reference, and an almost indispensible companion to all interested in STOCK-BREEDING. The low price at which it is published ($1.00 a year) brings it within the reach of all, while the *Splendid Inducements offered to Agents and Premiums to Subscribers* make it to the interest of every Farmer and Stock Breeder to extend its circulation. *Send Stamp for Specimen Copy,* large *Illustrated Show Bill & Premium List.* Get up a Club and obtain one of the many valuable Premiums offered, consisting of Chester White, Berkshire, Suffolk, Magie and Essex Pigs, Short-Horn, Alderney, Ayrshire and Devon Calves, Southdown, Cotswold and Merino Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Pure Bred Poultry, Norway Oats, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Pianos, Watches, Silver Ware, Books, &c., &c. Specimen Copies sent free. Address,

N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers, nov23;tf] Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Christmas Gifts! Christmas Gifts!

Holiday Goods! Holiday Goods!

Toys, Toys, TOYS!!

B. Mulheim

Has just received the largest and best selected stock of goods, suitable for Christmas Gifts for everybody, old and young, ever brought to Beaver county. It comprises almost everything in the

TOY LINE.

In connection with the above, he keeps the Best, Largest and Cheapest stock of

CARPETS, CARPET OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

Bridge St. Bridgewater Pa - nov30;tf

J. J. Hortter, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Fruits, Meats, &c.

Corner Falls and Broadway, New Brighton Beaver county, Pa. Terms cash. sep.14'69;1y

MESSAGE.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN W. GEARY.

January, 4th, 1871.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—An All-wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances demanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. Our acknowledgments are first due Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings in profusion upon the people in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards.

The circumstances under which you commence the duties of the present session are, indeed, auspicious; and at no former period in our history has there been greater cause for felicitation than on the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

The meeting of the General Assembly is always a matter of deep interest to the people and perhaps never more so than now, when an unusual amount of necessary general legislation will occupy your attention, and questions of the highest importance are to be discussed and determined upon. I sincerely trust your industry and faithfulness in the performance of the important work before you, will win you the proud title of "the working legislature."

Amid such circumstances our attention should be directed to a careful review of all the most important and essential interests of the State; and in the exercise of that discretion which the Constitution has confided to the Executive, I proceed to communicate such information, and to recommend to your consideration such measures as are deemed necessary and expedient.

As first in order and most important, I will present a carefully prepared and precise statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the people upon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every demand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, which has inspired such public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth as to cause them to command the highest premiums in the market. The operations of this department will be presented to you more fully and in detail in the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November, 30, 1870.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1869		$1,400,892.49
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870		6,336,603.84
Total in Treasury during year ending November 30, 1870		$7,737,496.33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending November 30, 1870	$[illegible]	
Loans, &c. redeemed	1,[illegible]	
Interest on loans	1,[illegible]	
Total		$6,434,523.91
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1870		$1,302,942.42

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt due on November 30, 1869 was		$32,814,540.95
Deduct amount redeemed by Sinking Fund Commissioners during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870	$1,[illegible]	
Amount redeemed by the Treasurer during same time	100,537.74	
Total		1,702,879.05
Total public debt Nov. 30, 1870		$31,111,661.90

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, Nov. 30, 1870.

Fund debt, viz:

Amount of over due loans	$ 307,050.33	
Amount payable in 1871, interest 6 per cent	2,769,230.00	
Amount payable in 1872, interest 6 per cent	4,731,300.00	
Amount payable in 1872, interest 5 per cent	92,870.00	
Amount payable in 1877, interest 6 per cent	7,800,530.00	
Amount payable in 1877, interest 5 per cent	3,577,700.00	
Amount payable in 1878, interest 5 per cent	305,900.00	
Amount payable in 1879, interest 6 per cent	400,000.00	
Amount payable in 1882, interest 5 per cent	1,135,950.00	
Amount payable in 1882, interest 4½ per cent	112,000.00	
Amount payable in 1882, interest 6 per cent	9,273,050.00	
		$30,997,700.33

Unfunded debt, viz:

Relief notes in circulation	$96,382.00	
Interest certificates out standing	13,086.52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448.38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44.67	
		113,961.57
Total public debt, November 30, 1870, as above stated		$31,111,661.90

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the fifteenth day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was *thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents.* Since then, and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of *six million five hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents* has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, is *one million seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and five cents.*

The average reduction per annum, for the last four years, is *one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars.*

In view of the fact that prior to the first of July, 1872, nearly eight million dollars of the public debt will be due, and in order that the Commonwealth may continue to meet all its obligations promptly at maturity, I recommend that such provisions be made by the Legislature, as will authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the assets that may be in their possession, and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt; or, at the option of the holders to exchange them for the outstanding bonds of the Commonwealth.

The indebtedness of the State might be paid in the following manner: As already shown it was on November 30, 1870, about thirty-one million dollars, from which amount, if the said assets, $9,500,000, be deducted, there would remain unpaid $21,500,000. After which, estimating the revenues and expenditures to continue as at present, the entire liabilities of the State could be liquidated in about eight years.

If this mode of paying the State debt should be regarded as unnecessarily rapid and oppressive, then a movement to revise and modify taxation may meet with more general favor. Our debt is now held firmly by those to whom it is a great benefit to have so secure an investment. A certain reduction of one million dollars per annum on it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory to them and to the people, than to strive to pay it off so hastily. In an endeavor to force things under the present mode of taxation, there is great danger of driving capital away from our manufacturing centres. The landholder has been exempted from taxes on his lands for State purposes, and the burden shifted upon the active, energetic and enterprising portions of the community, who have always had their full share to bear. The farmer is at ease, and runs no risk; whilst the business man, merchant and manufacturer are the motive power of the community, upon which the farmer must, in a great measure, depend for a realization of his industry. A more liberal policy towards those engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, railroad and mining pursuits should be adopted. Unless these interests are fostered and kept in full operation, all classes of the people will suffer. They are the very life-blood of the State, and should not, in any way, be chilled or impeded, by overburdening them with taxation for the immediate payment of the entire State liabilities.

The foregoing recommendations, in my opinion, embrace the true policy of the Commonwealth, and if adopted, will, doubtless, receive a hearty response and endorsement from the people. The tax-payers demand that all their social, industrial, commercial financial operations shall be relieved from the burdens of any more taxation than may be necessary for the gradual payment of the debt, as is last above indicated, and to defray the frugal expenses of the administration of the government. Economy and reform should no longer be advocated as glittering generalities or mere abstractions, without meaning or intent, but as vital living realities.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Four years experience as an executive officer has given me abundant opportunities for careful observation upon the working of our fundamental law, and the legislation of the State. This experience has strongly impressed me that there should be a thorough revision of the State constitution, with such amendments as the wisdom of a covention assembled for that purpose would undoubtedly suggest, and an enlightened pbulic sentiment demand.

The authority for holding such convention is found in the second section of the ninth article of the constitution, and is declared in these words; "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

The last convention for this purpose was held in 1838. During the thirty-two years which have since elapsed, sundry amendments have been made by joint resolutions of the General Assembly, and in compliance with the tenth article of the Constitution, were approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. The most important were those of 1850, making the judges of the courts elective; of 1857 creating a Sinking Fund, regulating the public debt and legislative districts; and of 1864, conferring the right of suffrage upon those engaged in the military of the State or Nation, and imposing sundry restraints on the power of the legislature. These amendments, though important and valuable, give an incongruous and sort of patch-work character to the Constitution, and are not consonant with the requirements of the times.

This is a progressive period, and our State has out-grown its fundamental law. That law should, therefore, be made to keep pace with the age in which we live. The existing Constitution, including the amendments of 1857 and 1864, impose many wholesome restrictions on the power and jurisdiction of the Legislature; but experience has demonstrated their inadequacy to protect the people against the evils intended to be remedied, and especially those of corporate power, and of special and local legislation. The pamphlet laws for the last four years show that the general laws for each session made only about one hundred pages, whilst the local and special legislation for the same period amount annually to about thirteen hundred and fifty. The resulting evils are manifold and aggravated; and prominent among the reasons and suggestions why a remedy should be applied, I submit the following:

First—Different systems of laws for roads, bridges, schools, elections, poor-houses and many other things, are enacted for the several counties, townships and boroughs, on subjects which ought to be regulated by general laws, operating uniformly on all.

Second—It is impossible for the citizens, judges of the courts, or members of the legal profession, to acquire or retain an accurate knowledge of the varying systems of law in their respective districts; and frequently, on removal from one county to another, our people find themselves under almost entirely different codes.

Third—Practically, the whole theory of our Constitution and Government is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Representative government is based on the idea that the laws shall be framed by, and be the result of, the collective wisdom of the people's representatives. But what are the actual facts? The minds and efforts of the members are so wholly absorbed by private and locals bills, that it is almost impossible to get a general or public act considered or passed. The special and local bills, are usually drawn by the member representing the locality, or by some one from the district interested in the proposed law. By what is termed courtesy, it is considered a breach of etiquette for any member of the Senate or House to interfere with or oppose a merely private or local bill of any other member. The result is, the bills are passed as originally prepared, without examination or comparison of views,—often crude or indigested, and without regard to constitutional requirements or sound policy. Some of the worst of these hasty and badly considered enactments are arrested every year by executive interposition; and in the nature of the case, the veto at best can only be made a partial restraint upon the evil; and nothing can eradicate it short of constitutional prohibition.

Fourth—Special Legislation is the great and impure formation of corruption, private speculations and public wrongs. It has become a reproach to Republican government, and is one of the most alarming evils of the times. Judicious amendments to the Constitution would arrest and destroy the growing evil; and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to co-operate in all lawful measures to effect so desirable a consummation. In the enactment of laws a radical change is demanded. Every bill presented for adoption should be recorded on its final passage.

Fifth—It is important that the State Constitution should be made to conform to the Constitution of the United States, as recently amended.

Sixth—The subject of minority representation is now much agitated, and is receiving a large share of consideration among thoughtful and considerate men. It embraces problems of great political importance, and its manifest justice commends it to public favor. Whilst some of the objects it proposes might be obtained by legislative enactments, the general principles involved are so elementary and radical, they should, if adopted, be incorporated into the fundamental law.

Seventh.—The members of the General Assembly should be increased in number.

Eight—There should be a fundamental limitation to the powers of corporations.

Ninth.—There is absolute necessity for greater security for the public funds and for their proper destribution.

Tenth.—The State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and a Lieutenant Governor, the latter to preside over the Senate, and perform the duties of Governor, in case of his absence, sickness or death, should be elected by the people. The Attorney General, Secretary of State and Adjutant General should, for obvious reasons, continue to be appointed by the Governor.

Eleventh.—The duty for holding the annual election could, with great propriety, be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the day in November on which nearly all the surrounding States now hold theirs. This would dispense with one election every fourth year, and prevent invasion from other States for the purpose of interfering with our elections, as the citizens of each State would be occupied with their own. The season, too, would be more satisfactory to the people of the agricultural districts, as it would not interfere with the harvesting of their corn and other summer productions.

The necesity for constitutional reform is appreciated and admitted by all who have reflected upon the subject, and without distinction of party, the press has been out-spoken, and has almost unanimously sanctioned the calling at an early day, of a constitutional convention.

For these reasons, and many other equally important which might be enumerated, I earnestly recommend that the legislature make provision for a convention to thoroughly revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commissioners to revise the statutes have completed their work. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, except such as relate to crime, have been revised, collated and systematically arranged in a volume of less than three hundred pages, or about one-third the size of Purdon's Digest. Our laws are the accretions of one hundred and seventy years. Many of them are incongruous and disjointed enactments, which have been increasing, from time to time, by fragmentary legislation, without any attempt at system, logical arrangement, or conciseness of language. From the examination I have been able to give the revision, I am satisfied that in the discharge of their duty, the Commissioners have exercised great diligence, ability and a conscientious desire for its successful accomplishment. It cannot be presumed that a work of such magnitude, is perfect in every particular, and how far it may answer the purpose for which it was undertaken, remains to be determined. That it is an improvement, upon what it is intended to supply, there is no room for doubt. It adheres in the main to the text of existing laws, with occasional changes, to meet present demands, but which were not needed when they were first enacted, and also additional provisions which the progress of the age requires. The work, as presented, might properly be adopted, with material changes, making it the basis for such amendments as time and necessity may suggest, or as may be recommended, by the joint committee to which it was referred for examination by the Legislature of last year. It will be seen that some of its provisions have been framed with a view to throw much of our special legislation into the courts, where it may be disposed of with less inconvenience to interested parties, and a great saving in our annual expenditures.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed, entitled "An Act to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter." The first section provides that a writ of error "shall be of right, and may be sued out upon the oath of the defendant or defendants, *as in civil cases.*"

The second section makes it the duty of the judges of the Supreme Court, in all cases to review both the law and the evidence.

Before this enactment the law required the defendant to allege that some error had been committed by the court on the trial, and to show cause, within thirty days why the writ of error should be granted: but this law gives a writ, whether any error be alleged or not, and allows the defendant seven years in which to issue it, *according to the practice in civil cases.* Heretofore the Executive did not ordinarily issue the warrant for execution of any criminal until the expiration of the thirty days within which he was permitted to apply for his writ of error. That limitation of thirty days being now virtually repealed, and seven years substituted therefor, is it expected that a warrant shall be withheld for the seven years? If not, when may it properly issue? And if issued at any time within the seven years, may not the criminal supersede it at any time he pleases by his writ of error? And may it not be reasonably expected that this will be the practical result every such case? This would seem like trifling with very serious matters; and I respectfully submit whether the action of the last session should not be repealed, or very materially modified, without delay. In my message of 10th February, 1870, returning the bill with my objections, I gave sundry reasons why it should not be approved, and the views therein expressed remain unchanged; and the Supreme Court in the State, in the recent Shoeppe case express their opinion of this enactment, as follows:

"It is not improper before closing to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some of its defects, and to the radical change in our criminal jurisprudence it will produce. It was passed for this case, but owing to the Governor's veto it came too late. It is another evidence that laws which are the offspring of feeling are seldom wisely framed. It commands this Court to review the evidence, and to determine whether the ingredients to constitute murder in the first degree were proven to exist; and yet, in forgetfulness of the former law, it provides no means to take, preserve and bring up the evidence. Thus, the first attempt to act under it, proves its inefficiency, the Judge below returning to our *certiorari* that he was not able to make the return of the evidence. He is not bound by law to take the testimony or to certify it. A bill of exceptions brings up only so much of the evidence as may be required to explain the point of law contained in the bill.

"The effect of this law seems not to have excited attention. It has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the certainty and speed of punishment, and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice. At this moment two cases occur to my memory of convictions of murder in Allegheny county, delayed by dilatory motions, where the prison doors were opened by unknown means, and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though like Probst he may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error, without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under sentence, or stepping upon the trap of the gallows, with cause or without it; and suspend his case until the next term of the Supreme Court. No one could condemn him, if the death warrant not preventing, he should wait till the term of the Supreme Court be passed, and then take out his writ of error to delay the execution of his sentence for a whole year. That only security to the public, the examination of the case and allowance of the writ for cause is repealed."

APPORTIONMENT.

The important duty devolves upon you to apportion, in accordance with the last census, the representation to the General Assembly and to Congress. This will be among the most laborious and difficult works of the session. In its performance, it is presumed and trusted that you will be guided and governed by a strict sense of justice and impartiality to all parties and to every district in the State, so that no well-founded reason be given for complaint or censure.

Under the laws of the State it is made the duty of the county commissioners of the respective counties to make returns to the Governor of the septennial enumeration of taxables on or before the first Tuesday of December. Not one-fourth of these returns have yet been received, although the attention of the commissioners was invited to the subject by special circular from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. As soon as the returns come to hand, the necessary abstracts will be made out and forwarded to the Legislature.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools shows that there are now within the State, 2,002 school districts; 14,212 schools; 2,862 graded schools; 13,100 directors; 70 county and other Superintendents; 17,612 teachers, and 828,891 pupils. This is an increase over the preceding year of 31 districts; 276 schools; 447 graded schools; 200 directors; 3 Superintendents; 470 teachers, and 13,188 pupils.

The cost of tuition for the past year, was $6,615,475 81; building, purchasing and renting school houses $2,765,644 24; contingencies, $1,165,225 06; other expenditures, $95,475; making a total of $7,771,761 20. Estimated value of school property, 15,837,183. Average salary of male teachers, 40,95 per month; length of shool term, 6.06 months; and the cost per month of each pupil, 98 cents.

In addition to the above, five Normal schools are recognized by the State. These are intended specially to instruct in the art of teaching, and furnish suitable teachers for the common schools. The many highly qualified instructors that have graduated therein, afford a sufficient assurance of their success and usefulness. They have aided materially in the rapid advancement of our general and widely approved educational system. Since their recognition, 12,390 students have been received into them; and 2,675 are enrolled. There are sixty-six professors and tutors. The libraries contain 8,125 volumes. The buildings and grounds are valued at $364,667; and the furniture and apparatus at $75,000.

Besides the schools that receive legislative support, there are in the State 664 private schools, seminaries and academies, employing 848 teachers and having 23,815 students. The estimated value of their property is $600,000, and the annual amount received for tuition $380,000. There are also thirteen colleges, with 157 professors and tutors, and 2,805 students enrolled. They own much valuable property, and their libraries number 95,000 volumes.

These statistics will, doubtless, prove interesting to to all who peruse them, and those relating to the common schools merit the special attention of the Legislature. The prosperity and happiness of all communities depend, more than anything else, upon their general intelligence. Idleness, immorality, crime and poverty abound most where ignorance prevails. The greatest wealth a people can possess, and the highest political freedom and power they can attain, are based upon and derived from a sound and generous education. Freedom from the many evils that disturb the peace of society; social harmony; good and healthful government; and all the multiform blessings that conspire to produce human happiness, are its legitimate fruits. Money judiciously expended by any community for the mental training of its youth, cannot be lost; it will not fail to return in due time, bearing a liberal interest. The admirable workings of our Pennsylvania school system are everywhere admitted, and its great success is chiefly owing to the generosity of the Legislature by which it has been so kindly and so beneficently nurtured, and it is sincerely to be trusted that it will never weary in this praiseworthy work, which has thus far been so well accomplished and so abundantly rewarded.

SOLEIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, for the year terminating May 31st, 1870. Since the first organization of these schools the whole number of children admitted is 5,053. And during the same period, the discharges, including deaths, amount to 1,524, leaving 3,529 in the schools at the close of the year, of whom 2,137 are in 'graded,' and 793 in 'primary schools,' and 599 in 'Homes.'

During the year terminating May 31, 1871, 498 of these will be discharged on *age;* in 1872, 477, in '73, 599, in '74, 646, in '75, 646, in '76, 602, in '77, 584, in '78, 410, in '79, 291, and in '80 the remainder, 171. From this statement it will be seen that all the children now in the schools, on reaching the age of 16, will be discharged in ten years on age alone. The reinforcements to the schools will hereafter consist only of children born prior to January 1, 1866, consequently all who may hereafter be admitted must come in during the next ten years, and they will be more than absorbed by the discharges on *order.* The number discharged this year on age is 400, and on order 230, and 15 have died, making in all 645. Should the rapidity of the discharges on order continue in anything like the ratio of the present year it will not require more than five years to exhaust the greater portion of these schools, and the children remaining in them will from time to time have to be concentrated in a few of the schools which shall be deemed the best to close up the concern.

The expenditures of the system for the school year ending May 31, 1870, are as follows, viz:

For education and maintenance of the children in the advanced schools	$[illegible] 67
For education and maintenance of the children in primary schools	101,415 58
For education and maintenance of the children in homes	[illegible]
For clothing, shoes, making, mending, &c.	[illegible] 75
For partial relief of 13 children at $[illegible] each	[illegible] 00
For general expenses	9,100 00
Total expenses	514,1[illegible] 48
Total appropriations	494,700 00
Balance	$19,4[illegible] 48

The sum appropriated is for the amount estimated by the Superintendent in his report of 1869, but owing to the extreme pressure of the guardians and relatives of many indigent and suffering applicants, the Superintendent, with my consent, admitted a larger number of children than he originally estimated for; the balance, as above stated, has, for this reason, necessarily and unavoidably accrued.

Under an act, entitled "An Act to provide means for the establishing a soldiers' orphan school in each State Normal school district in this Commonwealth, now destitute thereof," approved April 15, 1867, and a supplement thereto, approved March 23, 1868, the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars advanced out of the State Treasury as a loan to five institutions. This being fully established are repaying this loan at the rate of five per cent. quarterly, as specified in the act. Sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars of this loan remained unpaid on May 31, 1870, and owing to the change of the form of settlements which, by law, went into operation at that time, it was, unexpected to the Superintendent, deducted from the appropriation by accounting officers, and consequently bills for education and maintenance for that sum and the above balance remain unpaid. No special appropriation for this amount is asked; but all that is required is the passage of a joint resolution authorizing its payment from the sum appropriated for the expenses of the current year, which, in consequence of a reduction in prices, I am informed will exceed them to about the amount of the said balance.

The early passage of such a resolution is necessary, because the institutions to which the money is due cannot afford to wait long for it without serious inconvenience. Provision should also be made by the Legislature, that as the said sum of $16,800 is repaid in quarterly instalments by institutions from which it is due, it shall be applied to the reimbursement of the funds appropriated for the advances thus made.

The Superintendent estimates the expenditures for education maintenance, clothing, &c., of 3,600 children during the year terminating May 31, 1872, at $500,000. After a careful examination, I find it correct, and respectfully requested an appropriation for that amount. This estimate will, it is believed, enable the Superintendent to admit all proper applicants. It is $20,000 less than the appropriation for the current year, and it is confidently anticipated that hereafter each succeeding estimate for annual expenses will be much more largely decreased.

I have personally visited, inspected and examined quite a number of these schools since the adjournment of the last Legislature; and I do not hesitate to pronounce most of them superior, in all respects, to any other institutions of a similar character in the country. The supervision of the Superintendent and the male and female inspectors has been exceedingly faithful and effective; and those having the schools in charge, with but few exceptions, have displayed a devotion to their duties, and to the interests of the children, as unexceptionable as if dictated by the purest parental affection.

The sanitary condition of these children is one of the most remarkable features of these schools. During the five years they have been in operation, out of 5,053 children, only seventy-one have died, which is but a little over one and four-tenths per cent. of the entire number for the whole time, or less than three tenths of one per cent. per annum. These facts are incontestible evidences of the care and attention that have been bestowed upon these institutions.

The establishment of these schools, and the liberal encouragement and support they have received, have met the approval and admiration not only of the other States of the Union, but of the entire civilized world, Philanthropists and Statesmen from foreign nations are constantly making inquiries concerning the laws governing and directing the operations of our soldiers' orphans' schools, their management and the results, and give frequent assurances of unqualified commendation.

The foregoing exhibit is, I trust sufficiently satisfactory to prompt a continuance of the generous patronage already extended to an institution unsurpassed by any other of the kind in usefulness. Its benefits extend beyond the mere shelter, clothing, feeding and education of the sons and daughters of our heroic dead. In generations far remote its influences will stimulate to deeds of patriotic ardor and heroism. Hereafter the defenders of our country will not falter when they reflect that should they fall, they have in the Commonwealth a parental protector of their beloved ones, who otherwise would be left desolate and neglected. The State has abundant cause to rejoice in what it has done for its soldiers' orphans, and to be proud of these schools, which now constitute the brightest jewels that adorn its crown of glory.

We shall content ourselves with a bare summary of the balance of the Message; its extraordinary length precludes its publication entire. The majority of our readers would scarcely venture upon the perusal of its lengthy disquisitions.

He says the Agricultural College is in a prosperous condition, and will doubtless be the means of establishing a "Science of Agriculture" founded on the wisdom of experience. He congratulates the public on the growing interest manifested in military matters, stating that there are now three hundred and eleven military companies organized as the "National Guard of Pennsylvania," and thinks they may be of service in quelling domestic tumults. Rights of French citizens, in reference to acquiring title to real estate, is recommended for legislative action.—He recommends that the control of certain Soldiers' Cemeteries be ceded to the United States Government. The protection of immigrants, in transitu, is recommended. He recommends a repeal of the Act granting a bonus to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company. The attention of the Legislature is called to regard State rights in reference to ceding the control of telegraph lines and railroads to the General Government. A Geological Survey of the State is recommended. The report of the Board of Public Charities will soon be laid before the Legislature. A suitable place in the Capitol should be designated to put up the picture of the Capture of Gettysburg. Action is necessary to establish the line between Delaware and this State. The attention of the Legislature is called to a decision of the Supreme Court in regard to fisheries. The room for putting up books in the State Library should be enlarged. The Surveyor General's report, and that of the Inspectors of Mines are submitted. The collection and recording of statistical information is again recommended. Changes in the quarantine management is suggested to secure from contagious diseases. The death of Ex-Governor Packer and Senator Watt are appropriately referred to. The subject of pardons is discanted upon at length, sixty-two applications were made during the year, and 5 per cent. granted. He favors Protection to Home Industry in a lengthy and lucid argument.

Mrs. Fremont has the temperament and intellect of her father, Col. Benton. She is the powerful force in social life that he was in the Senate. She is a woman of the world, who for her love of pomp and circumstances has never sacrificed the domestic virtue. She loves her husband with the absorbing love which made her brave her father's ire to marry him, and absolute devotion to his interest has been the prevailing passion of her life. Yet she loves power, as a daughter of Benton must love it; and her fine presence, flashing wit, and comprehensive conversational power, with her kindling magnetism of manner, make her always mistress of it. In our later day she revives the splendor of the old *regime,* when the lines of social distinction were more keenly drawn than now, and when women in official circles, with glimmering jewels and powdered hair, renewed in Young America the courtly graces of the old aristocracies. Mrs. Fremont will through the winter be surrounded by a circle of young ladies, and the house in which she reigns can not fail to be one of the chosen centres of wisdom and wit.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 11th, 1871.

MR. DURBAN, for fourteen years past the editor and proprietor of the New Castle Courant, retired from the management of the paper last week. His three sons, who are all practical printers, succeed him. Both the outgoing editor, and the new firm have our warmest wishes for future success.

IN Sheffield, Vt. on the farm owned by William Gray, there is a large granite bowlder, lying apparently on the surface, on the top of which is a spherical excavation constantly filled with water, even in the dryest time this summer, with no visible inlet. What makes it more curious, is the fact that it never was known to run over, but is always full. Mr. Gray says that the water has been dipped out, and it immediately regained its usual fulness, without any rain.

THE venerable Madame Prentice, of Boston, died on Sunday at the age of eighty-seven years and nine months. She died on the spot of her birth, and where she had always lived. She was a constant attendant at the New South Church for more than seventy years, and though she had attended funerals or weddings in three other churches in the city, never listened to a discourse except from the pulpit of the church of her parents. Such thorough loyalty to the religious training of childhood is very rare in this country.

IT is generally understood that Secretary Boutwell is about to consolidate the districts in this State for revenue collection purposes. The present understanding is that the Seventh and Ninth districts will form one; the Fourteenth and Fifteenth one; the Sixteenth and Seventh one; the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth one; the Twenty-second and Twenty-third one; the Nineteenth and Twentieth one; the Eighteenth and Thirteenth one; the Eleventh and Twelfth one; the Eighth and Tenth one; the Fifth and Sixth one; the Fourth and Third one; the Second and First one. The intention, we believe, is to take one officer from each old district unless there is some reason why both should be dropped and new men appointed. The Senators will be allowed to designate what officers shall be selected in those districts which have gone Democratic, and the Republican members consulted about the others.

WHO shall keep the keepers? A nice policeman named Marshall has turned up in Cincinnati, whose official indignation at houses of prostitution has been constantly appeased by presents of money, of boxes of sardines and of bunches of cigars. Not long ago, a wild reveler in one of these gilded haunts of pleasure lost a large roll of money in one of the secret alcoves of the institution. Officer Marshall was called in, made a private search, found the money on the floor of the chamber, came out, and reported that he could find nothing; afterward negotiated with the loser, returned him a portion of the cash, and pocketed the balance. Verily, there are things which do sadly diminish our confidence in human nature as developed in the policeman's bosom. Cities other than Cincinnati have probably their Marshals, all buttons and baton, but deplorably deficient in a nice moral sense. This whole matter of arrangement with people who have been plundered will probably become such a highly-scented nuisance that a thorough overhauling and reform will be inevitable.

MR. MORRILL joins the make-believe movement for relieving members of Congress from the duty of saying No to office seekers. He proposes to impose a tax of one dollar upon all applications, and the same for every signature attached to the office hunter's petition. If this measure were passed, it would result in the immediate bankruptcy of the gentlemen and ladies engaged in keeping hotels, gambling-houses, and other places of entertainment in the Capitol City. Mr. Boutwell would have to enlarge the Treasury Department to hold the avalanche of resultant greenbacks, and the finances of the world would be disordered by the instantaneous payment of the National Debt. If in future, while this law was extant, the Secretary should wish to raise the wind, all he would need to do would be to create a new clerkship, and inform Newspaper Row of the fact. The tax of the hopeful souls would fill his coffers by return mail. But these golden visions have no basis in fact. The measure will die in committee. There is not a member of Congress who does not vilipend the office-seekers, and not a man of them who would give up his "patronage" sooner than he would his eye-teeth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Executors of the will of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, have suffered no little defamation of character within the past few weeks, on account of their delay in filing an inventory of his personal estate, as required by law, and it was intimated that the object of the executors has been to conceal the fact that Mr. Stevens owned over one-twenty-seventh of the entire stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This stock, it is alleged, was sold by the executors to the late Hiram Walbridge. The Hon. O. J. Dickey, Mr. Steven's successor, and the Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, who are the executors, say that there is no truth in this statement; that Mr. Stevens did not own any Northern Pacific stock, and the delay in rendering the inventory has been chiefly occasioned by a large claim made upon the estate by the colored woman who was Mr. Stevens's housekeeper, who demanded pay for 25 years' service in that capacity. This claim the executors have finally compromised. Another difficulty was a suit for $30,000, which amount, it was claimed, Mr. Stevens subscribed several years before his death to build a local railroad. If this claim had been allowed, it would have swallowed up nearly all the personal property belonging to the estate. Mr. Stevens's real estate has been found by the executors to amount to $190,000, and his personal property to $40,000. The effort made on the 27th to procure an order from the Court in Lancaster to compel the executors to file an inventory originated in motives of personal enmity to Mr. Dickey. The executors expect to complete the inventory in a short time.

THE question of State Treasurer seems to have [illegible] at Harrisburg. The prominent feature appears to be, in case Mackey receives the caucus nomination, a bolt is likely, in view of which Mackey's friends have arranged for a counter bolt and coalition with the Democrats under Wallace whereby McGrath, Ring Democrat, of Philadelphia, will be chosen. With the Democrats going solid, five bolting Republicans acting with them will decide the day. Mackey promises to produce the five. It would not, perhaps, be anything strange, in view of last winter's proceedings, should five Republicans bolt Mackey to elect some other Republican; but, to say the least, it is not a little curious that he should adopt bolting and coalition with Wallace and the Democrats, to elect a Democrat as part of his tactics. We don't particularly object to bolting providing it don't make for our enemies. When we see strict constructionists and severe disciplinarians like Mr. Mackey and his friends, getting up arrangements for electing, in a contingency, a Democratic State Treasurer, we involuntarily exclaim: What next? That such a coalition has been agreed to between the high contracting parties is not disputed. Whether it will be carried out will depend entirely on circumstances. Of course we shall hear no more from that quarter in condemnation of bolts and coalitions of any kind, for this is about as bad a one as could well be devised. It is not strange, therefore, that deep disgust for the whole business should be manifested by Republican Senators and Members, or that it should be proposed to drop the whole batch of plotters for some new man on whom all can agree. We can well understand that there must be a good many Republicans in the Legislature who are not yet ready to get into bed with Mr. Wallace, even if they should find Mr. Mackey and his friends there, and whether the agreement entered into to elect McGrath, in case Mackey cannot make it, will help the latter in the Republican caucus remains to be seen. We regard that gentleman as possessed of considerable shrewdness, but in this he seems to have blundered. It was a blunder—to use no stronger term—to think of coalition and bargain of any kind, much less with Wallace, in favor of a Democrat for Treasurer. Whether it is carried out or not, makes but little difference; and having gone thus far, let not Mackey or his supporters hereafter shake their gory locks at us!—*Pitts. Commercial Jan. 9th.*

THE statement of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which will be published to-morrow, will make an exhibit of the administration of General Irwin. It will show that since November 30, 1869, there has been paid by him $1,717,279 05. The reduction for the month ending Saturday was $149,612 89. During the year of Mackey's administration there was paid $308,179 22. General Irwin has in seven months paid five times as much as Macky did in one year—a saving to the people of about $144,000.—*Harrisburg Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial, Jan. 3.*

The above figures admit of no cavil. Let the taxpayers of this county now watch the course of their representatives in the Legislature. Their votes on the State Treasuryship question will determine who they labor for at the State Capital—the people or a ring of corruptionists.

THE Legislature of the State convened on Tuesday of last week. The Democrats having a majority in the Senate elected the following officers. Of course they are all members of the dominant party in that branch of the Legislature:

Speaker—William A. Wallace.
Chief Clerk—Jacob Zeigler.
Assistants—Timothy A. Sloan and William P. Furey.
Transcribing Clerks—Isaiah Rehig, H. C. Keiser, Wm. Baynard, Wm. Merrick.
Sergeant-at-arms—John P. Coullhan.
Assistant—J. R. Dunbar and J. A. Duncan.
Postmaster—J. H. Beale.
Doorkeeper—Mordacai Millard.
Assistants—Frank Lerbe, John Deitrick.
Messenger—John Keefe.
Assistants—Jacob Paul and Herman Kretz.
Superintendant of Folding Room—Jos. Garrard.
Pasters and Folders—Francis Fertis, Wm. Africa, Alex Dobbins, Fred Welmer, James Burns, Geo. Yinkliger.

The Republicans, having control of the House, selected the following subordinate officers:

Chief Clerk—James L. Selfrage.
Assistant Clerks—Ed. G. Lee, John A. Small.
Transcribing Clerks—T. Harlan, of Chester; G. Halsy, of Luzerne; T. Moorhead, of Erie; B. Eberly, of Lancaster; J. Bodine, of Tioga; Charles Summerville, of Philadelphia.
Sergeant-at-arms—Wm. J. Ovens, of Philadelphia.
Assistants—J. G. Ramaley, of Allegheny; M. M. Mott, of Susquehanna; Isaiah Shriver, of Philadelphia.
Doorkeeper—H. K. Sample, of Pittsburgh.
Assistants—E. J. Adamson and James Bonebraker, of Allegheny; J. G. Anderson, of Indiana.
Messenger—J. C. Flanigan, of Venango.
Assistants—S. L. Kauffman, of Lancaster; D. S. Elliott, of Bedford; James B. Carpenter of Dauphin.
Doorkeeper of Rotunda—A. B. Wolf, of Washington.
Postmaster—A. B. McCartney, of Mercer.
Assistant—R. A. Cochran, of Beaver.
Superintendent of Folding Department—James Rems, of Philadelphia.
Assistant, Wallace Scott, of Bradford.
Folders—W. H. H. Wassen, of Lawrence; Edward Daugherty, of Philadelphia; Chas. Eager, of Philadelphia; C. V. Painter, of Philadelphia; W. McGraw, of Blair; H. B. Tiptemer, of Bucks; C. R. McDonald, of Chester; Scott A. Marshall of Crawford; M. Laughery, of Indiana; Henry Shirk, of Lebanon.

After an organization was effected, the Governor's annual message was read, the major part of which we copy in this week's ARGUS. Bills were then introduced, among those one by the great and good Rutan, providing for the safe keeping and disbursement of the State's funds. On the 5th the Legislature adjourned until yesterday (Tuesday Jan 10, for the purpose, it is supposed, to go into a general scramble for the State Treasuryship.

—President Hughart and Chief Engineer Latrobe, of the Connellsville Railroad, expect to have trains on the road running through to Cumberland by the 30th of the present month.

HERE AND THERE.

—Mr. Lorenzo Day, of Chickasaw county, Miss., having married Miss Martha Week, a local poet comments:

"A Day is made, a Week is lost,
But time should not complain—
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make a week again."

—An individual who played the confidence game in a Massachusetts town by assuming to be a San Francisco physician of extensive practice, when called upon to present his credentials, indignantly produced a letter which recommended the "barrer" in high terms, and ended with "yours in Krist."

—On Tuesday of last week a terrible accident occured on the Memphis & Tenn. R. R. The mail train fell through a trestle work, six miles below Memphis resulting in the death of twenty persons and the wounding of fifty. The entire train was destroyed by fire after going through the trestle work.

—An enterprising girl of twenty, living near Alton Illinois, has contracted with her father to dig a well at seventy-five cents a foot. It is reported that she was twenty feet under ground at last accounts, and no less than three offers of marriage from delighted young farmers had gone down that hole since it was commenced.

—In the list of noted dead for 1870 will be found the names of Dickens, Simms, Dumas, Mark Lemon, John P. Kennedy, Anna Cora Mowatt, Prevost Paradol, Anson Burlingame, Pierre Soule, Gen. Prim, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Lee, Admiral Farragut, Albert Aarnes, Balfe, Launitz, Carl Anschatz, and Maclise.

—A big, moonstruck youth came fooling around a house in Lexington the other night with a cracked guitar and a creaky voice, singing "put me in my little bed." A window was finally opened and the gentleman informed him that if he didn't "dust" they would "stand him on his little head."

—On Friday morning last, a man applied at the Claremont, N. H., post office for a money order letter containing over $100, for which he receipted in due form and walked off. Soon after another application was made for the same letter, this time, doubtless, by the rightful person. As soon as the fraud was discovered, an officer was put on the track of the rascal, who was captured.

—This is the way an indignant wife comes down upon her husband in the columns of the Fort Wayne *Democrat*. Whereas, Horace Wright has published me as having left his bed and board; as for his bed, he never had one of his own, and his board was nothing to brag of. He need have no fears of any one trusting me on his account. As for his refusing to pay debts of my contracting, he never pays debts of his own contracting. Caroline Wright.

—The Canaan (N. H.) *Reporter* learns that John Sullivan, of that village, came in from his work on Tuesday night, and for some real or fancied misdemeanor, gave one of his boys a severe whipping. Shortly after his two boys, about eleven and fourteen years of age, seized John and took him out of doors, and, after fastening his hands behind him and tying a handkerchief in his mouth for a gag, took him up to the barn and hung him up with a rope around his neck. His wife going out to see what kept them so long, found Sullivan in an insensible condition and cut him down. The boys have disappeared and have not been heard from since. It is said that Sullivan was in the habit of beating his boys frequently, and they seem to be paying him back with interest.

—There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, no more than forty miles from Greenville, South Carolina, who has reached the extraordinary age of one hundred and forty-three years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was twenty years old, and had a wife and three children. A gentleman at Greenville states that this man, who has come down to us from a former generation, has always been in moderate circumstances, lived upon a coarse vegetable diet, that he has never drank any liquid but spring water, and bids fair to live many years longer. He enjoys perfect health, possesses all of manhood's attributes, and wishes to marry. He has survived seven wives, and having lost his last one about sixty years ago, he now begins to feel quite lonely.

The Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* writes: One cannot help recalling the phrenological dictum—"that other things being equal, size is the measure of power," when looking on the Senate assembled. There is a good deal of head there, and proportionally a larger amount of belly also. Small men are by contrast at a great disadvantage. Look over the outer circle to the left of the Vice President as an illustration. There are no small men in it, though some are not fat ones, yet the lean men however large of brain are made to look small in contrast. There is Hamilton and Flanagan, of Texas, "lean and hungry kine" tall and lank men of the Cassius stripe. Next comes your goodly proportioned Senator, both, physically and mentally, Matthew H. Carpenter, one of the strongest men in the Chamber, Scott of Pennsylvania, sits next to him—a man of modern stature and weight. Rice, of Arkansas, long-headed and long-limbed, follows; his colleague is by his side, McDonald, young but weighty in avordupois and sagacity; then Ramsey, handsome and stout, flanks Chandler, homely, coarse, large in frame, and heavy in flesh. Howard, Nye, Sumner, three heavy weights, sit side by side, sustained by Kellog and Yates, who complete the row. Of the fifteen Senators named, there is not one weighing less than 160 pounds, and all but three or four will acknowledge 200 and upwards. So size in body and head does really give evidence of power. In the House there is not so marked a difference. The representatives will average better, and there are some little men who hold large places; ability, not experience, perhaps, is as great.

—A disastrous fire occurred in Jacksonville, Florida, on Monday of last week, involving a loss of $250,000 in the aggregate. It is believed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Congressional — New-Year's Day — Civil Service Reform — U. S. Senatorial Elections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1871.

Much to the disappointment of everybody, yesterday, the proceedings of both houses were exceedingly dry and tame. This fact can only be accounted for by reason that the extreme cold weather, during the late Congressional recess, has cooled the fever existing among M. C's. at the time of their departure for holiday recreation. The galleries were early filled in the Senate, but soon cleared when Garrett Davis arose to deliver one of his harranging speeches. In the House, the most interesting discussion of the day was on the report of the Committee on Manufactures for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of our Independence, by holding a National Exposition in Philadelphia. Messrs. O'Neil and Kelly, of course, took strong grounds in favor of the project, reciting the patriotic associations clustering around Independence Hall where all action in relation to the Declaration of Independence occurred. Jim Brooks took opposite grounds, and characterized Philadelphia as suburban to New York city, which caused considerable laughter among those who appreciated the rediculousness of the idea of *suburban* in respect to a city ranking second in the United States, and one hundred miles distant from New York. Not one word was offered in favor of Washington being appointed the place for holding the great American Exposition; and, in consequence, Washingtonians feel their interests slighted.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, who is always working in the right direction, yesterday introduced a bill, which, if it becomes a law, the venders of intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia will be brought to sorrow, and the temperance people rejoiced: The bill provides, that in the District of Columbia and in all the Territories of the United States, every wife, child, parent, guardian, husband employer, or other persons who shall be injured in person, property, means of support, or otherwise, by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, directly or indirectly, shall have a right of action, in his or her own name, against any person or persons who shall by selling or giving any intoxicating liquors, or otherwise have caused or contributed to such intoxication, or shall have caused, in whole or in part, the intoxication of such person or persons. And in any such actions the plaintiff shall have a right to recover just, prospective and exemplary damages. And the owner or lessee, or person or persons leasing any building or premises, having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, shall be liable, severally or jointly, with the person so selling or giving intoxicating liquors, as aforsaid:

And in every action by any wife or husband, general reputation of the relation of husband and wife should be sufficient evidence of such relation, and the amount received by every wife shall be her sole and separate property.

It further provides that any sale or gift of intoxicating liquors by the lessee of any premises resulting in damage to persons to whom it is sold or given, it shall work a forfeiture of the lease.

Owing to January 1st occurring on Sunday, by common consent, New Year's day was delayed one day, so that January 1st, this year occurred, to all intents and purposes, on Monday the 2d. The death of Secretary Belknap's wife, interfered materially with the usual fashionable use, or abuse, of New Year's day. Out of respect for the deceased, there were no receptions by the President, vice President, Members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, Speaker of the House, and others connected with the government. The professional callers were all thrown out of gear by this unlooked for occurrence, and private families who kept open houses were over-crowded, making them think that New Year's calls are doubtful compliments. The failure of the Officials to hold receptions, gave the city rather a ore of a Sunday than a holiday appearance.

It is a little remarkable that there should be so much of late said about reform in the civil service, at a time when more reforms are being made than at any time in the history of the government. Contrary to the anticipation of many good republicans, late developments have shown that ex-Secretary Cox did more to deceive the public on this point than all others combined. His letter on retiring from the Cabinet was well calculated to make the public believe that the Departments in Washington were a mass of corruption, and that he was the only member of the Cabinet who was doing anything to correct the evils existing. Notwithstanding his perfect scheme of competetive examination, it is ascertained of late, that he succeeded in getting into place no less than sixty-eight persons who had been discharged from the Treasury on account of drunkenness, incompetence, or for having been known copperheads. This being a specimen, it is not presumable that the people care to have such reforms extended to the other Departments. While this system of self-laudation was being pursued by the Secretary of the Interior, Secretaries Boutwell and Belknap were busy in carrying out, unostentaciously, Real reforms which will result in saving millions of dollars to the public Treasury.

These facts are well known here by those who are acquainted with the workings of the Departments, that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Postmaster General show reform in the service in their respective departments by the million of dollars. There is something tangiple and easily to be understood in such reforms as they have already worked out, and are still working at. The cry of politicians of "Retrenchment and Reform" has too often been made use of by mere place-seekers, to have any weight, against the facts and figures of President Grant's administration. Figures, which will not lie, show that Secretary Boutwell has increased the collection of revenue upwards of $800,000, under a decreased rate of taxation, Secretary Belknap has reduced the expenses of the War Department, $1,000,000 per annum, and the Postmaster General has increased the net revenue of the Post Office Department over a million of dollars in one year. Whatever political tricksters may mean by Civil Service Reform, the people will understand and appreciate such reforms as these.

In consequence of several States electing a U. S. Senator this winter the many Senators and Representatives interested in these elections will not return to Washington for some time. There seems to be a kind of a mania among the Members of the lower House this year to be elected to the Senate. In Illinois, Mass., Mich., Mo., and Kan. Members of the lower House are talked of to succeed the present incumbents; and judging from the talk of their friends here, one would judge that, at least, such would be the result in Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri respectively, in the persons of Logan, Ferry, and Benjamin. The friends of Representative Ferry claim that he should be elected first, because he is the most popular man among the PLEBIANS of his State; secondly, that he has given freely during the war, and since, his money, time and influence in favor of the soldier; thirdly, that he has always been a constant opposer to large donations of public lands to wealthy corporations, but favoring the soldiers' privelege of acquiring 160 acres as a proper recognition for past services; fourthly and lastly, that eastern Michigan having had the two Senatorships for the past twelve years, it is only due for the western part of the State, which Mr. Ferry so ably represents, to be favored with one.

Of the chances of Col. Benjamin of Mo., there seems to be but little doubt, providing there can be a coalition of the regular Republicans and the Schurz party, which from last accounts, seems probable. Col. Benjamin, having been in Congress many years and a hard and effective worker for the Republican party of his State, is deservedly qualified to do honor to the seat of ex-Senator Drake.

CHIEL.

The Monarch of Advertisers.

What an Enterprising Doctor made by a Judicious use of Printers' Ink —Helmbold's Princely Turnout.

Helmbold's big sleigh was out in the park yesterday, with a load of Judges and Generals. A *Sun* man, meeting the Doctor, asked him how much the bells cost.

"They're gold plated. There are 378 of them. They cost me $970," answered the little giant of the medical world.

On further inquiry the reporter learned that the harness cost nearly $4,000, and the buffalo robes $1,850. Thinking that a man with such a turnout ought to be worth something the reporter came down town and hunted up the Doctor's assets. He found them as follows:

Five-story brown stone store, 594 Broadway	$300,000
Stock in store	100,000
Private residence	60,000
Furniture in private residence	25,000
Stable	30,000
Horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, robes and the finest turnout in the world	30,000
Stores at Long Branch	91,000
Hotels at Long Branch	45,000
Cottages at Long Branch	25,000
Furniture in cottages	10,000
Land in Long Branch	120,000
Stock in his Philadelphia labratory	150,000
Total	$845,000

The reporter learned that the Doctor owns, in addition to the above, several lots on Madison and Fifth avenues, and some on the Boulevards. The reporter was assured that there was not a pencil mark against all this property. The Doctor's business is immense. The orders have reached $30,000 and $40,000 in a single day. Seven years ago he came to this city with $20,000 in his pocket. Now he is worth his millions, and spends as much money as any man in the city.

"How did he make his money?" asked the reporter of the Doctor's agent.

"Through advertising liberally in the newspapers," was the reply, "same as Bonner, Smith & Street, Ayer, and Jayne."

The Doctor is advertising in 1,850 newspapers. He buys his own merchandise, and contracts for his advertising in such a manner that he is prepared to discount at seven per cent. per annum any obligation that may be presented. The Doctor is emphatically a self-made man.

He has a special fondness for yachts and is spending large sums of money in procuring models of the Dauntless. He proposes to decorate his drug store with these models.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A WASHINGTON SCANDAL.

A Drunken Member of Congress Brutally Beats His Wife.

A Washington correspondent makes public a disgraceful affair, which he says occurred at Willard's Hotel on Wednesday night of last week. The story as it is given is that Richard J. Haldeman, Democratic Member of Congress from the York, Pa., District has been on a grand debauch for some time, and that about midnight on Wednesday, the wife of a Senator, whose husband was attending the night session on the San Domingo resolution, was aroused by loud and infamous language in an adjoining room, addressed to the wife of Haldeman by that Representative; and then hearing blows, the Senator's wife rang for help. Soon the proprietor and two of three servants were brought to the hall, and two members of Congress were roused from their rooms by the loud shrieks of a female voice, mingled with the exclamation of "Don't Richard, don't, don't!" The hotel proprietor, Mr. Sykes, at once hammered on the door, and warned Haldeman that unless he instantly ceased his violence he would spend the night in the police station. He stammered out a maudlin "Yes," and his wife not appealing to those who had by that time arrived in the hall for protection, they did not feel warranted in forcing the door open and taking her away.

A servant was then stationed in the hall to prevent trouble and at half past one and four A. M., had to interfere to frighten Haldeman from further violence. On the next morning, Mrs. Haldeman, a lady of refinement and spotless character, the daughter of Senator Cameron, said that her husband had twice knocked her down, and kicked and choked and bruised her. Her face was shockingly bruised; both eyes were blacked, and other marks of his brutality were on her person.

It is also related that several days before this Mr. H. appeared on the floor of the House so maudlin drunk that he was unable to articulate when he arose, holding on to his desk; and after a rapping of the Speaker's hammer failed to seat him, he was left standing until some of his friends got him off to the cloak room. After this his wife clung to him, and tried to get him sobered down; and even on the morning after the beating, when the hotel proprietor ordered Haldeman away and invited her to stay, she still went with her husband returning with him to York, determined to try to reform him.

It is said that on his next appearance in the House in an intoxicated condition, he will be summarily expelled. Besides this the guests of the hotel, when they heard of his conduct, seriously contemplated giving him a coat of tar and feathers, and a dip in the muddy Tiber. He was saved from this well-merited punishment only by the interference of Mr. Sykes and a few cool headed guests.

Rothermel's "Gettysburg."

The telegraph has already made mention of the unveiling of Rothermel's great picture of the battle of Gettysburg at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Friday evening. Generals Meade, Sherman, and Butler were present.

The great oration of the evening was made by Colonel McMichael. The speaker dwelt upon the importance of the battle of Gettysburg in determining the fate of the Union, and then proceeded with an account of the particular scene in the battle which the painter had depicted on the canvas. His effort was most warmly greeted, the entire audience breaking out simultaneously at the climax of his speech in a thundering applause.

General Meade was called upon, and he responded briefly, as follows: "I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the compliment in calling upon me this evening. I feel that here I am but a spectator with yourselves. We are assembled to-night to do honor to the artist who has there portrayed the great battle of the war. I take occasion to bear testimony to the truth and fidelity of that picture. When I first met Mr. Rothermel and learned that he was to paint the battle of Gettysburg, I said to him that I thought he had almost as hard a task before him as we had to win the battle. If you will recollect for a moment, that the battle covered a space of over twenty miles, that it lasted three days, that it had involved in it over 200,000 men—when you come to think of putting this in a space of thirty-two by eighteen feet, you will see that there was a great deal for the artist to do.

"He has with great judgment selected a scene which has enabled him to show all the terrible features of a great battle. In selecting that there were many considerations not known to most of you, but known to me, which embarrassed him. He was perfectly ignorant of the scenes which occur in battle and of all its details. He had also to depend upon the memory of witnesses which cannot be done safely.

"The only error which I know the artist to have made is that he has got me in that picture, for, strictly speaking, I ought not to be there. I was on the field, of course, but when I rode up to the position in which he has placed me on that picture, the enemy had turned. I noticed my friend General Sherman looking very strongly at that picture, evidently wanting to know the rational of it. I will therefore occupy a few moments in giving you some account of it."

Gen. Meade then proceeded to relate the particular juncture in the course of the battle which the artist has selected for his subject. He said that the hand to hand conflict, as represented in the painting, really did occur, but it lasted for a few moments only, as 2,500 of the enemy laid down their arms and surrendered, and the army were driven back. He further stated that Mr. Rothermel had spent four years and a half upon this painting, and had carefully selected many of the characters who really took part in this conflict, and had portrayed their features accurately upon the canvass.

General Sherman then responded to a call for a speech. He hoped that every State Legislature would do as Pennsylvania has done, and order a painting of the battle of Gettysburg by a native artist. He called attention to the important lesson which this delineation of the terrible features should impress upon the young.

An American Girl the Cause of the European War.

The Washington *Patriot*, edited by Mr. Harvey, late Minister to Portugal, in its edition of December 28, gave a curious story to the effect that the present war in Europe may be attributed to the unsatisfied ambition of an American girl. It is well known that Miss Elise Hensler, the opera singer, who was born in Boston of German parents, and was once a public favorite at the Academy of Music in this city, was married about eighteen months ago to Don Fernando, the father of the King of Portugal, the lady having been previously created Countess d'Ella. Although the Court and society of Lisbon were at first inclined to rebel against this *mesalliance*, as it was called, they have since become fully reconciled, and the Countess occupies to-day a position only second to that of the actual Queen. Frequent attempts had been made by Prim and his colleagues to induce Don Fernando to accept the throne of Spain; but, although these were urged with great zeal, and were seconded by the support of the English and French Governments, they received no encouragement; and an effort made in that direction in the early part of 1869—only a few months before his marriage—was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. But the proposals were renewed after the marriage, in the hope of overcoming the objections of Don Fernando by the temptation of high honors to his wife, who, by a transition to the Court of Madrid, would become the equal, if not the superior, of the high-born ladies of Lisbon, who hat at first recognized her with coldness in consequence of her humble origin. Informal negotiations occupying several months followed, but were finally broken off, according to the story, in a remarkable manner. At one of the last interviews between Don Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess d'Elda was present, the former inquired what would be the oventual position of his wife should he go to Spain. After putting this question he withdrew, leaving the lady and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister stated that she was at liberty to name any title, distinction, or dotation, ad ling that she would always be the first lady of the palace. To which the Countess replied, "So far, so good; but His Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my part on great cerimonials, like the opening of the Cortes, or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title, but as "Queen, *never*, NEVER!" This answer settled the matter so far as Don Fernando was concerned. The Spanish crown was immediately afterward offered to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and his acceptance of it was made the beginning of the great war which has proved so disastrous to France, and of which the ultimate consequences to all Europe are not yet to be foretold. As some doubts as to the entire trustworthiness of this account have found expression, Mr. Harvey, in a subsequent article, has reaffirmed the correctness of his original statement in every particular, and says that the facts were given on the authority of the Minister who conducted the negotiations. It is believed, however, that Don Fernando was really glad to find an excuse for rejecting what he always regarded and discribed as a crown of thorns. Don Fernando is a Coburg, who had shared the throne of Portugal, as King Consort, with Donna Maria II. Although a votary of art in its various forms, and given to luxurious ease, he is discribed as eminently liberal and catholic in all his opinions, with acute perceptions in regard to public affairs. He had wisdom to cut short proposals like those which tempted Maximillan to Mexico. He also distinctly rejected the throne of Greece before it was offered to the present incumbent. Thus it has been the singular fortune of this Prince to refuse three thrones during the last eight years.

Silver in Utah.

The recent discoveries of silver in Utah, says the New York *Sun*, are attracting the attention of capitalists, and within a few months important progress has been made in the work of developing the metalic riches of that Territory.

The Salt Lake valley is bordered on the east and west by ranges of mountains that promise to yield immense quantities of argentiferous ores. Indeed, it is impossible as yet to place a limit to their probable productive capacity; but there is good reason to suppose that silver veins run through their entire extent. At Little Cottonwood Canon, in the Wahsatch Mountains, seventeen miles southeast of Salt Lake City, there is a mine which has been carried down 230 feet, and from which 6,000 tons per day of argentiferous galena are now taken out. This ore yields in silver from $150 to $250 per ton. Upon the opposite side of the valley, sixty miles from Salt Lake City, in the Oquirrh Mountains, is a hill called Silver Mountain, where sulphurets and chlorides of silver have been found in great quantities and of extraordinary richness. Some of these ores have yielded over $2,000 per ton, and in the tunnel which has been opened there, pure native silver, in small quantities, is of frequent occurrence.

Insurance was paid in this city during the months of September, October and November on $201,000 worth of ores, shipped to Swansea for reduction, which were taken almost entirely from the Emma mine at Little Cottonwood Canon; and this was only a portion of the total product from that source during the months named. Three smelting mills are now in operation within seventeen miles of Salt Lake City, and many more are projected.

The proximity of the Utah silver mines to the Pacific Railroad, and the abundance and cheapness of provisions in their immediate neighborhood, are advantages of the utmost importance.

What I Say I Can Do.

Thousands of cases of lung disease could be cured in their incipiency. Not only in the winter but even into the summer months we find these lung ailments. Many people are heard coughing and they apparently pay little heed to it. We speak to warn them and to do them good. Every one of them could have been cured when the disease began, and even after it is seated they are not hopeless. We have seen many a seemingly hopeless case cured by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, a medicine which is almost a specific in pulmonary diseases—for a common cough it is a specific. It reaches right to the spot; it makes new blood and enriches the old; it conveys its healing virtues along the arteries and veins laden with new and precious nutriment, and heals over the ulcerous and diseased portion. The use of a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is often the prolongation of a life. Go to the Doctor's office, for chronic diseases. No 167 Liberty street, and he will examine your lungs and tell you what to do. Office hours from nine a. m. until one p. m., and from three to six, and from seven to nine at night on Saturdays. $1 50 per bottle, if your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

New Advertisements.

Citation in Partition.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

(SEAL) In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, Pa. In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of William Elliott, deceased. *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To* James Elliott, residing in the township of Ohio, and county aforesaid; Mary Jane, intermarried with Henry Todd, residing in the county of Marengo, State of Iowa; John Elliott, residing in the county of El Dorado, State of California; Martha, intermarried with John Simpson, residing in Henry county, State of Iowa; Beatty Elliott, residing in the State of California; Samuel Elliott, (whose interest in said real estate is now owned by George Elliott, below named,) residing in the county of Jackson, State of Ohio; Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Dawson; Laughlin Elliott, the petitioner; Robert T. Elliott, George Elliott, and Matilda, intermarried with George Calhoun, having for her Guardian Daniel Dawson, all of the county of Beaver; and all others interested, *Are Hereby Cited to Be and Appear* before the honorable Judges of our said Court to be held for Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the 3d Monday of March next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of decedent at the valuation put upon it by an Inquest awarded by said Court and returned, by the Sheriff, to November term, A. D. 1870, and found to contain as follows, viz: seventy-nine acres and one hundred and fifty perches, with appurtenances; valued at $43.16⅔ per acre; and, in case of non-acceptance to show cause why the same should not be sold

Witness the Hon. A. W. Acheson, President of our said Orphans' Court, at Beaver, this 14th day of November, A. D. 1870. JOHN C. HART, *Clk.*

A true copy; JOHN GRAEBING, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, January 4, 1870.—3t.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.

The 2d session of the 35th school year will begin January 9th. Those desiring boarding, furnished room, washing, and tuition in a first class Boarding School for a term of nearly six months, $125. Please send for a circular to Academia, Pa. [4w

UNIVERSALISM, What is it? Send for the STAR IN THE WEST, Cincinnati. A large-page weekly; established 1827. It meets all the wants of the family; $2.50 per year, $1.25 six months. Try it. Specimens free. Address WILLIAMSON & CANTWELL, Cincinnati, Ohio. [4t

CHRISTIAN STANDARD opposes Sects and advocates Primitive Christianity. *Best and Cheapest* Family Weekly; 8 pages, 48 columns; Edited by Elders ISAAC ERRETT and J. S. LAMAR. *Only $2 a year! Specimens free.* R. W. CARROLL & CO., Pubs., Cincinnati, Ohio. [jan11:4w

GET 5 persons to successfully canvass for the Premiums, we offer, and receive a $25 Waltham Watch for yourself. Address *People's Weekly*, Dayton, Ohio. jan4w

GENUINE NORWAY OATS, and ALSIKE CLOVER Sample packages *sent free* to all Farmers; also, a copy of the American Stock Journal, by enclosing stamp to N. P. BOYER & Co, Parkesburg, Chester Co. Pa.

Agents! Every Book Agent and ALL who see this, Write me and be wise. Address Fuller, Publisher, Springfield, Mass. It will pay. jan4w

New York Safety Steam Power Co.—Steam Engines, with and without cut-off, and Sectional Safety Steam Boiler, built in quantities, by special machinery. Send for Circular, 44 Cortlandt st., New York. jan4w

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE For 1871.

THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND copies of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published, in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

1826 Use the "Vegetable PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "*Nothing better.*" CUTLER, Bros & Co., Boston. jan4:4w

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes Superfluous hair in *five minutes*, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1.25.

Upham's Asthma Cure
Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes*, and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail. jt4t

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN
Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of *only one preparation.* 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists. [jan4:3w

$25 A Week Salary.—Young men wanted as local and traveling salesmen. Address (with stamp) R. H. WALKER, 34 Park Row, New York. jan4:4w

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.
$30 Salary per week, and expenses, paid Agents, to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address B. SWEET & CO., Marshall, Michigan jan4:4w

Agents! Read This!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO. Marshall, Mich. jan7:4w

A CARD.
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baleful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York city. jan4:1w

Dry Goods.

BARGAINS AT A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

At 75 Cents, One case of
Very Fine Merinos.

AT ONE DOLLAR
Extra Good Waterprof.

AT 37½ CENTS
Extra Good Table Linen.

Bargains in Many New Dress Goods
CALL AND SEE THEM.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
No. 178 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
jan11:1y—je29:jy20—27, sp28

G. S. BARKER..F. A. BARKER..C. A. BARKER.
G. S. BARKER & Co., *New Brighton, Pa.* AND G. S. BARKER & CO., *Beaver Falls, Pa,*
BANKERS,
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited. Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. [dec11:1y

Miscellaneous.

SAM'L MASON & SONS,
NEW BRIGHTON CUTLERY WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BUTCHER, CARVER, BREAD & COOK'S KNIVES,
&c., &c., &c.

Special attention is given to the *Hardening & Tempering of the Blades*, and we feel and know ourselves to be competent to make the very best, as we employ none but experienced workmen, and use the best of steel Samuel Mason has now been in the business forty years, and his Sons are all practical workmen. We are also manufacturers of

POCKET-KNIVES,
PEN-KNIVES,
PRUNERS' KNIVES,
PENCIL KNIVES.

Made from S. & C. Wardlow's Refined English Steel, and *Every Blade Warranted.*

Special attention is called to our stock of—
Razors,
Pocket Scissors,
Ladies' Scissors,
Bankers' Scissors,
Barbers' Scissors, &c.

All orders will be promptly filled and shipped as advised. Price List furnished on application.
OFFICE AND WORKS
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.
sep21:ly:oct1ch;dec7ch

Blank Deeds for sale at the ARGUS office.

NEW - GOODS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO'S

French Merinos
Wool Plaids,
Poplin Plaids
Black Waterproofs,
Brown Waterproofs
Corded Poplins
Silk and Wool Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
New Dark Delaine,
Plain Mixed Goods,
Grey Poplins

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
178 Federal St., Allegheny.
Sep28,tc

WANTED! A General Agent for Beaver county, for the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Liberal inducements to the right man. For terms and circulars, address Smith, Roberts & Hollingshead, Managers, South-east corner 5th and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. [nov9:3f

KNITTING YARNS.
A large supply of the Celebrated *SPRINGFIELD WOOLEN YARNS*, in all colors and qualities, just received by S. J. CROSS & CO Rochester
nov23tf

Point Planing Mills,
Water Street, Rochester, Pa.
Whitfield & Anderson,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings, Brackets, &c., &c.
ALSO,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER.

Having purchased the territorial interest of Mr. J. C. Anderson, owner of the several Patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and lining for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly on Hand.
Every manner of shop work made to order. sep28:3m

WANTED—Agents For PHYSICAL LIFE OF MAN AND WOMAN.
OR ADVICE TO BOTH SEXES—a highly moral and chaste work, being a compendium of the laws whose observance brings health and happiness, and whose infraction, disease and misery. It contains a plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, French and German works, covering a difficult yet all important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband and Son; principles of purity, moral and physical, elements of individual, social and NATAL welfare, and is couched in language that cannot offend the most fastidious delicacy. It will find its way into and prove a blessing to many a household. Agents wanted everywhere. For full description, with table of contents, address—PARMLEE & CO., 181 Race st, Cincinnati, O. dec14:6w

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by
je9:tf J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

Coal. Coal.
THE undersigned is now engaged in the COAL BUSINESS, and will supply parties with a first rate article of Pittsburgh coal at 11½ cents per bushel. Orders left at Joseph Mitchell's, Orr & Cooper's, or at the Banking House of Thomas McCreery & Co. in Beaver, will receive prompt attention. [nov16:tf] S. R. MITCHELL.

The Cheapest Wholesale
BOOT & SHOE HOUSE
IN PITTSBURGH.
Joseph H. Borland,
53 & 55 Wood Street.
Manufacturer, Wholesale & Commission Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
At New York and Boston Prices.

Agent for Philadelphia city made goods at Manufacturers prices. Orders from country dealers promptly filled and satisfaction warranted. Fresh goods daily. (sep14:3m

Notice in Partition.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of James Russel, late of Industry township, in said county, deceased.

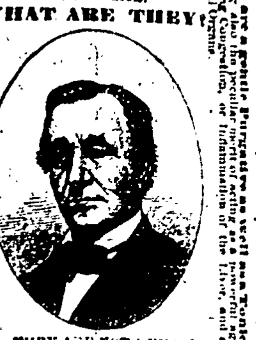
To the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: James Russell, Thomas Russell, William Russell, John Russell, Robert Russell, Joseph Russell, Elizabeth Russell, and Mary, intermarried with Joseph Marker, all residing in the county of Beaver, also the children of a deceased daughter; Rebecca, intermarried with Francis Braden, late of Beaver county, deceased, viz: Mary, intermarried with Alexander Deringer; James Braden, of Johnston county, Missouri; Margaret, intermarried with ——— Augenbaugh, and now deceased, leaving two children to survive her, viz: Mary C. and Laura B. Augenbaugh, residing in Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania; minors above the age of fourteen without a guardian; and Leander Braden, now deceased, leaving to survive him two children, viz: James Sylvester Braden, and Loriada Agnes Braden, residing in Columbiana county, State of Ohio, and being minors above the age of fourteen years without a guardian.

Take notice that an inquisition on the Real Estate of James Russell, deceased, will be held on the premises, on the 31st day of January, 1871.
JOHN GRAEBING, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Beaver, January 4, 1871.—jan4:3w.

Blank Notes for sale at the ARGUS office.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.
More than 500,000 Persons
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?



For Female Complaints, whether young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. Send for a circular.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, ... Relieving Congestion, or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK.
Made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Life Giving Principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons, or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory & Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers; Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Cleanse the vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, itchings, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed or removed.

In Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, these Bitters have no equal. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish. J. WALKER, Proprietor. 32 Commerce St., N. Y.

R. H. McDONALD & CO. Druggists and Agents San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and 32 and 34, Commerce St. N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. oct12:3y

Instant Relief For The Asthma.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint—completely unfitting me for business—for weeks at a time—for the last twelve years, and at last found a remedy that gives

Instant and Complete Relief,

have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that

It will do all, and more than all promised for it;

and, that persons once using, will never be without it.

As numerous others who have used it can testify.

Can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM B. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa. or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one dollar and ten cents to pay postage. CHAS. B. HURST.
nov16:3y Rochester, Beaver county Pa.

JOHN V. McDONALD. W. J. SPEYERER. GEO. C. SPEYERER.
SPEYERER & McDONALD,
BANKERS,
Water St., Rochester, Pa.
Interest paid on Time Deposits. Collections promptly attended to.
Government Coupons Bought on Favorable Terms. Correspondence Solicited. [nov16:ly

CARRIAGE MAKING.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has erected a new three-story building on

Bridge Street, New Brighton,

where he will be happy to meet his old friends and do anything for them

In the Carriage-Making Line,

which they may desire. His shop is well supplied with good material, and he keeps none but skilled workmen in his employ. His open buggies and top-carriages, are equal to any manufactured in this section of the State. Spring wagons also constructed, and repairing done at short notice and on liberal terms. GEORGE METZ.
nov16:3m*

Winter, Winter! Cold and Icy!
Clothing, Clothing! Warm and heavy.

As Regular as the Seasons Change, so must we change our Light Garments for

Heavy Garments.

As the Mechanic and the Laborer go to their daily labor, and the Professional and business man to their offices or places of business, these cold and chilly mornings, the thought enters their mind—

WHERE SHALL WE BUY
Our Winter Clothing?

To the man who buys his goods ready made, we would say: Go to

S.&J. Snellenburgs
Broadway, New Brighton;
BECAUSE THEY MAKE THEIR OWN GOODS.
And Keep the Best Assortment in Beaver County.

To the man who has his goods made to order, or by measure, we would say: Go to

S. & J. SNELLENBURG'S.
Because they have a Cutter,
And Tailors second to none in Beaver Co.
KEEP A CHOICE STOCK OF
Piece Goods From Which to Select;
AND THEIR MOTTO IS
"NO FIT, NO PAY."
REMEMBER,
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON
Sep14t;oct26ch1y

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 11th, 1871.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr.--10 lines	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column	18 00	20 00	28 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending January 6, 1871.

		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
Jan.	1	28 deg.	35 deg.	30 deg.
"	2	40 deg.	34 deg.	27 deg.
"	3	20 deg.	33 deg.	25 deg.
"	4	12 deg.	20 deg.	29 deg.
"	5	39 deg.	40 deg.	44 deg.
"	6	40 deg.	35 deg.	27 deg.
"	7	23 deg.	28 deg.	22 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.17; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Express, 5 20; Local Freight (carries passengers) 3.31 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.13 a. m.; Local Freight (carrying passengers) 10.05 a.m.; Accommodation, 5.47 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.0 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 8.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m.; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m.; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m.; Erie mail 9.53 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. [illegible] a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 9.53 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.20 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.53 p. m.; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.23 p. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 7.36.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Wanted—Geer & Cady.
Advertisements—Dauchy & Co.
Watches—Union Watch Co.
Prospectus—Commercial.
Golden Medical Discovery—Dr. Pierce.
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notice—F. D. Fast.

A Fresh Cow For Sale.—A fresh cow four years old, and having a calf one week old, is offered for sale at a moderate price. Inquire at this office. tf.

The Ice Season.—The present has been one of the best ice seasons we remember seeing for a long time. Almost every person in this locality who owns an ice house has it well filled, and with an excellent quality of frozen water.

Spring Wagon Cheap.—Any person wanting a nice light covered three springed wagon very cheap, can purchase one at the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine office, Beaver, Penn'a. S. J. Anderson. nov30;tf

On the 24th ult., Jerry Potts, living near Forker's coal bank, Mercer county, went home in the evening intoxicated and lay down on the floor. Some time in the night his wife went to him to see how he was getting along, and found him dead.

The Soldiers' Allegory of Secession, at the Court House, on Monday evening last, was witnessed by an overflowing and appreciative audience. The performance as a whole was well conceived and admirably executed. We shall notice more at large next week. Don't forget that the most interesting feature of the performance will transpire this evening.

Recipe for cooking dried peas.—First get the best quality, then soak in water twenty-four hours, and cook like green peas. The best quality are for sale at F. D. Fast's blue front grocery for the same price, the inferior ones can be bought elsewhere.

☞ Blank Warrants to Collectors of School tax neatly printed, and for sale at this office.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Frank French aged — years, son of Capt. S. B. French, died very suddenly at his father's residence in Beaver on last Wednesday, at 1 p. m. His disease was typhoid fever. He was a very promising young man, a member of the M. E. Church of this place, and stood deservedly high in the estimation of all who knew him.

Still Another—Mr. Robert Dunn, son of Mr. Walter Dunn, of Raccoon tp., was attacked with Diptheria on last Tuesday and died on the following Sabbath. He was about 22 years of age. He was a young man of fine promise.

Almost on Fire.—The extensive business house of Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, narrowly escaped distruction by fire on last Saturday night one week ago. A person connected with the store went into the cellar with a light to draw some oil, and approaching too near with his lamp, the oil took fire, and a general conflagration seemed eminent for a time. The alarm being given, assistance was rendered, and the flames smothered.

Accidentally Shot Himself.—A gentleman named David Strouse, aged about sixty-five years, and residing in Hanover township, this county, accidentally killed himself with a gun a few days ago. He was handling a rifle, and thinking it was unloaded, he placed one of his feet upon the hammer and pressed it back, while he blew in the muzzle. His foot slipped and the piece was discharged, the contents passing through his head, killing him instantly. He was a farmer and stood high among his neighbors.

Noiseless and Boltless.—Read without fail Geer & Cady's advertisement in another column, and write them at Marshall, Mich. jan11-1y.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Works.—We clip the following from the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of a recent date:

"Recently the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company sent to the Hon. John Scott, United States Senator from this State, several fine specimens of their manufacture, which drew from him the following acknowledgment:"

"The labor and skill which can turn out such highly finished products deserve all the encouragement and protection which legislation can properly afford them, and to give such encouragement and protection by all efforts I can make, I shall deem my duty while in public life."

Some Porte Crayon has delinuated this picture of a loafer:

"This young squirt on the corner with his hat a little on one side, the stub of a cheap cigar in his mouth, and a stare for every lady that passes—is a loafer. Do you know where he got his money? His mother earns it by taking in washing. Poor soul! she thinks her boy will get work soon. He would find work enough to keep him busy fifteen hours a day if he wanted it. But he is a lazy loafer, and don't want to work. If he does get a place he shirks or does his work so poorly that he is soon discharged. He never works for the same man twice. Or perhaps he is particular what kind of work he does. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular, he is, what work he does with his own hands. He looks down on the sweaty carpenter who hurries by him, nods condescendingly at his friend the shoemaker, and sends a whiff of smoke into the face of every passer-by."

An Afternoon at the Ladies' Sewing Society.

BY A LADY OUTSIDER.

SCENE 1st.—*At the church on the Sabbath morning previous to the meeting—our pastor before beginning the morning service reads:*—"The Ladies' Sewing Society will meet at the residence of Mr. Joseph Blank on next Thursday afternoon; a full attendance of the members is requested, as important business is to be transacted. By order of the Secretary."

[*The ladies of the choir look at Mr. B's. pew. Mrs. and Miss B. look pleased and unconscious. Mr. B. looks—daggers—he don't like to pay the one dollar involved.*]

SCENE 2D. [*At Mr. B's. on Thursday, just after an early dinner.*] "No, it isn't the trouble I mind, but your pa gets so out about what he calls 'this everlasting begging, and the cold dinner you know don't make him any better natured."

Miss B—Well goodness knows ma I don't wonder. The idea of having to pay a dollar for having the house littered up and hearing a lot of gossips talk.

Mrs. B., [*warmly.*]—No we are not gossips. It is one of our rules that we are not to talk scandal, but we are to converse in a manner that will be improving, and we do talk of having one of our number read from some instructive book.

Miss B. [*much amused.*] Isn't that good—the idea, a book read—if that isn't a joke I don't know.

Enter Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. B.—Oh! Mrs. Smith, how do you do, so glad to see you—*you* ought to be an officer, such an example of promptness as you are, would, if you were in office, have a good effect.

Mrs. Smith, [pleased.] Ah, do you think so. I will say to *you* that we might have more efficient officers, Not that I want office, oh, no.

Mrs. B.—I agree with you that we need a change. Our officers are good women, and I for one have nothing against them; but you know, [*shaking her head.*]

Mrs. S.—Yes I understand.

[*Enter Mrs. H. and several other ladies.*]—Our worthy president, dear Mrs. H. How do do. How do you do. [*Shake hands and kiss all around. They soon get seated and at work. In the meantime Mrs. S. remarks to Mrs. H.*] We were just talking about you as you came in, and I was about to say to dear Mrs. B. (lovely woman, isn't she) how nice it is to have an efficient president. Quite the right woman in the right place, and that—

Loud Voiced Lady.—Mrs. Smith do you know who did this stitching, it is wrong and must be taken out—done on a Machine, too.

Lady in low voice at her side.—Hush, she did it.

Loud Lady.—GOODNESS!

Mrs. S. [*looking red, unconscious and dignified.*—I suppose it was a mistake, [*in a low tone*]—Some folks do put on airs.

[*Buzz, buzz, for about two minutes.*]

Suave and dignified Lady.—Ladies will you give me your attention for a moment.

Ladies suspend work and half dozen say "what is it?" and now we must be quiet, Mrs. Z. is going to bring up the business. [*Fat Lady—we are quiet.*]

S. and D. Lady.—What about our festival?

F. L., in low tone.—There she is on her hobby again.

L. L.—It is too soon—cannot make anything it we have them so often.

S. and D. L.—"Nothing ventured nothing won." What do you all think of one for next Thursday evening?

Several voices: It won't do. Loud lady gets the floor.—Don't you know —— — is to be married on Tuesday, and the reception will be on Thursday?

Chorus:—To be married—To whom?

L. L.—To— [*Exclamations from various parties of* "You don't say so!" "Well, I never!" "Is it possible?" "I can't believe it." "Poor girl!" *and one lady louder than the others:*] "Yes it is true. I had it from a lady who heard it from a gentleman, whose sister was visiting in the family, and she says that he says that his sister says, her friends are *dreadfully* opposed, and did all they could to break it off; but found it was *no go*, and so gave in," [*N. B.—The ladies of this society don't as a general thing use slang, but this particular one reads Gail Hamilton.*] "and are to give them a reception."

[*Another voice pretty loud.*] "One hundred invitations to be issued."

L. L.—They say it will be a grand affair, you—"

[*The President in a quiet voice:*

"Ladies I wish to say—"

[*The confusion of tongues is so great that she cannot be heard, and after attempting it several times gives it up in dispair. After a time there is a lull. She again attempts it.*

"Ladies I wish to say that this garment we have been working at for several weeks was to have been finished to-day; but I find we have only succeeded to day in undoing the mistakes we made the last meeting, and consequently I am obliged to ask if one of the ladies will not offer to take it home and make it this evening, and send it to the person for whom it is intended early in the morning, in order that she may not think we are in the habit of disappointing our friends. It is time to adjourn.

Boy Killed.—A boy named Alfred Bevin, aged about fourteen, an employee in the Coal Run Coal Bank, was fatally injured by a miner in the same bank, named Anthony Boden, at Wheatland, on Friday last. They were in the blacksmith shop at the time, when Boden became enraged at the boy for throwing snow upon him, and threw a piece of three-quarter inch round iron about three feet long, at him. It struck a vice, and glanced, the end hitting Bevin upon the back of the head, penetrating the skull, and causing his death, which occurred about nine o'clock in the evening. Boden went to Middlesex on Saturday and gave himself up, and is now in jail here awaiting trial. He is a German by birth. He claims that the injury was purely accidental. That he had the iron in his hand at the time, and was swinging it around, when it flew from his hand, with the above painful result.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is conducted by Dr. J. G. Holland, and is Putnam's Hours at Home and the Riverside combined. It is a new candidate for public favor—the January number being the third issued. Several of the articles in each number are illustrated—and among the most noticeable in the present number are "Strawairng after the Surrender." The "Goblin of the Ice," by Dr. J. J. Hayes, The "Flight of the Birds," &c.; For the young folks is "Lucky Peer," by Hans Christian Andersen, with a portrait of the author. How we escaped "War with Spain," gaives an interesting account of the hitherto unpublished details of a recent affair of national importance.—Terms $3.00 a year.

County Auditors in Session.—Two of the three gentlemen (Messrs. Thomas and Christy) composing the Board of County Auditors were in session last week, overhauling county accounts. Mr. Lukins, the third member of the Board, we believe, was not present during the session, in consequence of having removed from the county.

$500 Reward offered by the proprieter of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists, or by mail sixty cents. Pamphlet giving symptoms and mode of treatment sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

1871.
PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In entering on a new year the COMMERCIAL has no fresh promises or new professions to make. It is felt that its established character is its best guaranty for the future as an Independent Republican journal its usefulness and influence are conceded, as well by its foes as by its friends. As a newspaper it stands indisputably in the very front rank, giving its readers the benefit of new efforts and increasing means of improvement even in this respect. To acquire this position the COMMERCIAL has expended large amounts; to maintain it, it lays under contribution the telegraph, of which it is one of the most liberal customers in the country, and every regular and special means known in the most advanced type of journalism. Its market reports, embracing every department, are recognized by the business community as the standard for the Pittsburgh trade. To this new features will be added, the design being to leave nothing to desire by any branch of business, either buyer or seller.

In the field of political discussion, the COMMERCIAL has a character which is its greatest strength. Supporting without reservation Republican Principles, it is wholly independent concering all else. While of Republican Principles it is and will be a steadfast advocate, it will support neither men nor measures that will conflict with the simple rule, which is conceived to be the only proper one, of fit men only fairly nominated for office, and honesty and economy in the management of public affairs. In this respect the desire is that the COMMERCIAL may be known as conservative as well as perfectly independent, reserving to itself the right, as it is conceived to be its duty, to criticise whatever is fairly open to criticism in the Republican party as frankly as in any other; and for this it lays special claims to the confidence and support of the public.

The times are full of interest. The year before us will be full of stirring events all over the world. To keep fully up with the requirements of the day in the broad field of journalism will be the steady purpose of the COMMERCIAL. Its appointments, to which, as occasion requires, additions will be made, were never more complete or its means more ample; and sincerely grateful for the very liberal patronage, which is more liberal now than ever before, and the marked confidence of the public, manifested in many ways, the COMMERCIAL asks for the continuance of the same, promising to omit nothing within its power to merit it.

We have before us a sample copy of the "Physical Life of Man and Woman" from the Publishing House of Parmelee & Co.; 181 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The subjects presented in this volume are confessedly of the highest importance to every man and woman, and yet, for various reasons, their discussion is attended with peculiar difficulties. From their very nature they must be treated with the utmost tact and delicacy; and it must be apparent that the object of the writer is simply to give needed information—to put the reader in possession of the facts of science with regard to the matter discussed—and not to feed the prurient fancies of a vulgar mind; else the feelings of right-minded men and women will be outraged, and they will rightly exclude the volume from their homes. This is the manner in which, until recently, these subjects have not been discussed. It is territory which has long been the favorite habitation of quacks and medical mountebanks, who have rendered the atmosphere so foul and unsavory that physicians of character and ability have been slow to enter it.

But if the nature and the history of the discussions of these questions have rendered their presentation difficult, these same reasons cut off those who need to be informed from other sources of information. They are matters which young people hesitate to inquire about from those who are older. The daughter shrinks from seeking information even from her Mother, and the Mother often has little or no knowledge to impart, and thus the maiden becomes a wife, totally unprepared for the perils of her new relations.

This whole subject has of late received the attention of some of the most distinguished members of the profession in England, France and Germany, and has called forth several works from authors of the highest professional character and reputation. Of these perhaps the most widely celebrated is the recent work of Pye Henry Chavasse, of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, entitled "Advice to a Wife." This admirable work, which is undoubtedly the most thoroughly scientific, as well as the fullest and most complete work of the kind ever published, has been made the basis of the present volume. To this has been added Part First, "Advice to a Maiden," and Part Third, "Advice to a Man," compiled mainly from the recent works of A. Debay Von Ammon and other French and German writers. The whole has been carefully revised and edited by an eminent American Medical writer, and comprises the most complete and authoritative manual of information on the topics treated, ever published in any country.

The Publishers want agents everywhere, in city, village and country to sell this work, and are prepared to offer the most liberal terms.

The high character of the work, and the widespread desire for trustworthy information on the subject here discussed, combine to render this the most rapid selling book of the day.

LIFE IN MEXICO. Our sister republic: Sight-Seeing and Adventure in Tropical Mexico. By Col. Albert S. Evans. Illustrated. Columbian Book Co., Hartford, Ct.

Mexico is a wonderful and beautiful Country and from its earliest history has been a land of romance. Its Aztec civilization was the wonder of Europe, and its riches inflamed the avarice of the old Spaniards to madness. Its wonderfully rich and varied scenery, its generally lovely climate, its beautiful valleys teeming with tropical life, its sublime snow-clad mountains and volcanoes, its elegant, highly cultivated upper classes, descendants of the proud Castillians, and its lower laboring peasantry; its stern Sierras the retreat of brigands and outlaws, its numberless cathedrals rich in legendary lore, its history, largely occupied with the details of factions, led by the most desperate, remorseless tyrants, furnish most engaging themes of study for the traveler in Mexico. With such material the author who failed to make an interesting book would be dull indeed.

Col. Evans enjoyed unequalled facilities for a thorough acquaintance with that romantic country, and has given his experience in a facinating narrative, which is often lighted up with vivid word-painting. His keen, practical observation of everything that is interesting, exciting, ludicrous, valuable and amusing, and his terse, graphic mode of telling it, makes his pages sparkle with wit, and instinct with ever-varying pictures of Mexican life in all its phases. The work is full of information of a novel and interesting character, the stories of incident and adventure are delightfully piquant and entertaining, and are interspersed with thrilling historical reminiscences, and vivid and life-like descriptions of whatever is most striking in the scenery, people and monuments of the most picturesque country on the continent. The author was familiar with the language of the people, and therefore able to spice his story with much local anecdote and dialogue, while his lively sense of the grotesque and humorous found ample opportunity for gratification wherever he went. He has given us—in spite of some defects in style—a thoroughly fresh, interesting, timely and valuable book, which cannot fail to be popular with all classes.

The engravings are abundant and excellent, and illustrative of salient features of Mexican life and scenery, adding much to the attractions of the book, which is handsomely published by the Columbian Book Co., of Hartford, Conn., and sold only by subscription—a rare chance for agents, who are wanted in every town.

Frozen to Death.—A simple man named Samuel Wolf, was found dead in the corn-field of Robert Wilson, in Coolspring township, on Tuesday evening, he having frozen to death. He was a pauper, and was taken to the poorhouse on the 23d ult., but left on the Tuesday following, when he was found and returned by Mr. Armstrong on Wednesday evening. He left again on Thursday, and all efforts on the part of Mr. Roberts, the steward, to find him or ascertain his whereabouts were without avail, until Tuesday evening, when he was discovered as above recited, by Mr. Barker. The authorities were at once notified, and a coroner's jury summoned by A. C. Amberson, Esq., who was at the Poor House, who after investigating the case, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by freezing. No blame attaches to Mr. Roberts, in the matter, as he used every effort to find him, and after inquiry concluded that he had gone to his sister's, in Wheatland.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

On Saturday evening last a man whose name we have not been able to learn, but who resided at Smith's bank, Mercer Co., walking across the Shenango bridge, between Wheatland and Middlesex, fell through the ties striking the ice some fifteen feet below, and injuring him to such an extent that he died the following day.

The Duel between France and Germany.—The address of Hon. Chas. Sumner on the above topic has been published by the American Peace Society, and is for sale at their office, No. 30 Bromfield Street, Boston, at 15 cents a copy. By sending that amount to the Secretary of the Society, any one can read what thousands, during the past autumn have paid 50 cents each to hear.

Selecting Jurors.—The Jury Commissioners for this county (Messrs. Warnock and Potter,) met in this place on last Monday to apportion the number of Jurors for each of the townships and boroughs, for the present year.

House Burned.—The residence of Dr. L. D. Simpson of New Brighton was totally destroyed by fire on last Sabbath morning at about 4 o'clk. The household goods were nearly all saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 6. 1871.

Editor Argus:—After a long silence, during which time the ARGUS has favored me with its weekly visits, I have come to the conclusion that I had better address you, for fear you may think I have been frozen up during this cold winter.

We have had cold, but pleasant winter weather, during the last of December the thermometer came down to eight and ten degrees below zero, and while I write it is near about as cold on the larboard side, for we mostly have high winds during the winter months in this part of the State. There is not enough snow for sleighing, yet the pavements are very unsafe for those who indulge too freely in "Tom and Jerry," or what is called tangle-foot. It ought to have been called tangle-top, for it tangles the top first. The people here have been talking women's right, but that question was settled a few days ago in a practicable way. A woman from the country tried some of O'Brien's best, and became so much affected by it that she was unable to proceed homeward; whereupon the miserable sneak that sold her the whisky procured some of his friends and carried her to the jail, where she was allowed to remain "until she would be respectable," while at the same time six or eight men were on the street as drunk as her, but it was such a disgrace to have a drunk woman around. Oh! what beautiful consistency. I wish we could have officers to enforce the whisky violating laws as well as they are enforced in Beaver. Perhaps you think your officers draw the reins loose enough, well maybe they do.

The markets are dull, more so than they have been for months. Farmers are still holding their wheat and pork for a better market. The growing crop of wheat never looked so well in this part of the State and promises an abundant harvest. The health in this vicinity is at par. I must not make too long a letter, for I see by last weeks paper that an editor's patience is sometimes tried. With best wishes to you and the many friends of Beaver county, I am respectfully, WYANDOTT.

FROM BELDEN: THE WHITE CHIEF, published by A. H. HUBBARD, 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold only by subscription. Entitled:

An Indian Village.

From a chapter of which we select the following:

"One can have no appreciative idea of an Indian villiage, unless he has been permitted to come, across the prairie through a hot summer's sun, and suddenly discovers one nestled under the broad shade trees, beside a clear running stream, in a green valley. How pleasant the grass then looks; how refreshing the bright waters, and how cosy the tall lodges, with their shaded verandahs of thickly interwoven boughs.

All day long we had toiled over the scorching plain, through clouds of grasshoppers that often struck us in the face with sufficient force to make the skin smart for several minutes. Once we had seen a mirage of a beautiful lake, fringed with trees and surrounded by green pastures, which invited us to pursue its fleeting shadows, but we well knew all about these deceptions by sad experience, and pushed steadily on over the burning sands.

These mirages often deceive the weary traveler of the desert. Suddenly the horseman sees a river or lake, apparently, just ahead of him, and he rides on and on, hoping to come up to it. For hours it lies before his eyes, and then in a moment disappears, leaving him miles and miles out of his way, and in the midst of desert sands.

Men have ridden all day striving to reach the beautiful river just before them, and then at night turn back to plod their weary way to where they had started from in the morning. These mirages often lead to death both man and horse.

The mirage we had seen was most delightful, representing a clear lake, with trees, medows and villages nestling on its shores, but it scarcely equalled the reality of the scene when, late in the afternoon we ascended a rise in the prairie, and saw below us a wide stream lined with green trees, and on its banks a large Indian encampment.

The ponies pricked up their ears and neighed with pleasure as they smelt the water, and our own delight was unbounded. We halted for a moment to admire the beautiful prospect. Through the majestic trees, slanting rays of the sun shivered on the grass. Far away, winding like a huge silver-serpent, ran the river, while near by, in a shady grove, stood the village—the children at play on the green lawns, not made by hands. The white sides of the teepees shone in the setting sun-light, and the smoke curled lazily upward from their lodge tops. Bright ribbons and red grass, looking like streamers on a ship, fluttered from the lodge-poles, and gaudily-dressed squaws and warriors walked about, or sat on the green sod under the trees. Here were maidens, as beautiful as Minnehaha, as graceful as Minnehaha, wandering hand in hand along the stream, or listening under the shade of some wide-spreading tree to words of love, as soft and tender as ever were poured into woman's ear.

Near the village, were hundreds of horses and ponies, with bright feathers flaunting in their manes and tails as they cropped the rich grass of the valley.

A group of some children were engaged at a game much resembling ten-pins; some boys were shooting at a mark with arrows, and up the stream several youths were returning home with rod and line, and fine strings of speckled trout.

Scores of men and women were swimming about in the river, now diving, and then dousing each other, amid screams of laughter from the bystanders on the shore. Here and there a young girl darted about like a fish, her black hair streaming behind her in the water.

While we looked, the little children suddenly ceased from play and ran into the lodges; mounted men surrounded the herd, and the swimmers and promenaders hastened toward the village. We had been perceived by the villagers, and the unexpected arrival of strange horsemen at an Indian encampment always creates great excitement. They may be friends, but they are more often enemies, so the villagers are always prepared for a surprise.

Some men were seen running to and fro with guns and bows, and in a few minutes, some mounted warriors left the encampment and rode toward us, going first to the top of the highest mound to see if they could discover other horsemen in the rear, or to the right or left of us.

No sooner did they ascertain there were but three in the party, than they rode boldly up and asked us our business. I told them who we were, and where we were from, upon which they cordially invited us to the village.

As we approached, men, women and children poured out of the encampment to look at the strangers, and having satisfied their curiosity, the sports and amusements of the evening were renewed.

I asked permission to camp of no one, for I needed none, as this was God's land, and not owned by ravenous and dishonest speculators. So I marched right down to the centre of the village, and finding a vacant space, pitched my lodge. It was not necessary to purchase a town-lot here, for no one, save Him who owns all, held real estate.

A few Santee women gathered about my squaws and chatted with them, anxious to learn the news from down the river. Seeing that they were interfering with the unpacking of the ponies, and the erecting of the lodge, I unceremoniously ordered them to be gone, and they went quickly away. The lodge was soon up; the ponies unpacked and put out to graze. Having seen things put in order for the night, I sauntered out through the village to learn the news.

I was agreeably surprised, when I learned there was a white man in the village, who had been sent out to the Indians as a missionary. All the savages spoke of him as a kind-hearted, good man, who was a great friend of the Great Spirit and of the Big Father at Washington.

I made haste to pay my respects to my white brother, and found him indeed a good Christian gentleman. He had a white wife and child, and he and they were living comfortably and pleasantly with these wild children of the desert. I talked more than an hour with the good man; it was so delightful to see and speak with one of my own blood and color. When I left him, I promised I would return the next day and dine with him, which I did. It may sound strange to hear one talk of "dining out" in an Indian camp, but I can assure my civilized readers the meal was none the less wholesome or abundant on account of the place in which it was served.

When I returned to my lodge, I found it surrounded by a crowd of dirty squaws and children, who were intent upon examining everything we had. I ordered them off, and could not help laughing when I compared the curiosity of those rude Indian women with what I have seen exhibited at church, in the States, by white women. They go to church, not to hear the Gospel, but to see what their neighbors have to wear, and these Indian women had come to my lodge with the same laudable object. I am not certain that human nature is the same everywhere, but I am quite certain woman nature is the same all the world over."

Forty-First Congress.
SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, December 19th.—There were several local bills reported from committee. A resolution, relative to the cost of western mail transportations, was adopted. The Senate resumed consideration of the question of Government liability for individual losses in consequence of the appropriation of private property for public uses during the late war, as presented by the bill to compensate J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., for the destruction of his dwelling. This discussion demonstrated that this claim was to be disposed of as a test case. The property was destroyed during the rebel attack upon the town of Paducah in 1864. In favor of the bill it was argued that the premises were destroyed by order of the Union Commander representing the Government, in order to prevent their use by the enemy, and as means of assisting the range guns of a Union fort. On the other hand it was contented that while the instruction might have been a benefit to the Union forces, it did not constitute such use of private property as was contemplated in the Constitution. That it was itself an actual part of a battle, for which the Government could make no indemnity. It was further held that the claim was equivalent to a demand that the Government shall insure its citizens against loss by earthquakes, thunderbolts or any other natural phenomena by which property was destroyed. Pending the motion to postpone the question, the Senate at four o'clock went into Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—Many bills were introduced and referred, but none of any general interest. The bill appropriating $30,000 to enable the President to collect the Apache Indians on their reservation was passed. A bill giving the Soldiers of the wars of 1812, and of Mexico the right to enter 160 acres of land, on the same terms as those of the war of the Rebellion, passed. The pension appropriation bill passed. The Legislative appropriation bill was under consideration when the House adj.

SENATE, December 20th.—There was nothing of importance transpired in the Senate of general interest except a general debate on the subject of authorizing the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the propriety of purchasing the Island of San Domingo; but without disposing of the subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the introduction of sundry bills and resolutions, the bill granting amnesty to political offenders was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, December 21.—Mr. Sumner, by unanimous consent, had leave to make a personal explanation, in which he denied the charge of having used unparliamentary language in reference to the course pursued by the President in the San Domingo affair—in his speech upon that suject. It is very clear that he opposes the administration policy, on that subject, warmly and emphatically. Mr. Morton replied at length to the arguments of Mr. Sumner, and advocated the resolution to appoint a Special Committee to investigate and report upon the propriety of purchasing San Domingo.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed forfeiting certain lands granted by the United States to the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company. The vote on the amnesty bill was postponed till the 11th of January. A resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of allowing every soldier who served ninety days in the United States army in the late war, and who was honorably discharged, to select 160 acres of public lands without requiring the occupancy of same—was adopted.

SENATE, January 4th.—A resolution was adopted levying a tax of one dollar on every application for a Government office where the salary amounts to $1000 or upwards. The bill amendatory of the Funding bill of last Session—authorizing an increase of the issue of 5 per cent. bonds from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000, and making the interest on the same payable quarterly—was passed without discussion. Mr. Sumner's resolution, calling for information on the San Domingo matter, was adopted. The discussion of the Paducah relief bill occupied the attention of the Senate until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, having a running fire as to fixing upon a time when they would consider the San Domingo resolution; but without definite action, it adj.

SENATE, January 5th.—A resolution calling on the President for all correspondence relative to the recall of Minister Motley from the Court of St. James, passed. A select Committee was appointed to investigate charges against Senator Sprague, for running the blockade and speculating in cotton during the late rebellion. After a lengthy debate, the bill to pay J. M. Best, of Paducah, Ky., $25,000 for the destruction of his house, by the commander of the Union forces, during the war of the rebellion, passed.

HOUSE.—The resignation of Mr. Schenck was laid before the House. A bill appropriating $2000 per annum additional salary to Mr. Schenck, as Minister to Great Britain—to enable him to employ an amanuensis, as Mr. Schenck's right hand was injured during the war—was passed.

HOUSE, January 6th.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, the resolution of censure of Admirals Gordon and Davis, reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for their action toward Minister Washburn while Minister to Paraguay, was discussed and passed. A resolution was adopted, ordering a court of inquiry for the trial of Admirals Gordon and Davis. A resolution disapproving of the conduct of Rear Admiral Davis in delaying for an unreasonable time, to proceed to the rescue of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, and in accepting of their release in the manner and under the circumstances detailed in the testimony—in receiving, holding and treating them as prisoners, was adopted. A resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that every officer, soldier, or sailor who served ninety days in the war for the Union and was honorably discharged shall receive 160 acres of public land as a homestead, his actual term of service to count as a part of the five years required by the Homestead Act of 1862, was adopted. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, January 3d.—The Senate was organized to-day by the election of Democratic officers throughout. Little business of general interest transpired. Wallace, speaker—Zeigler, clerk.

HOUSE.—The House organized by electing Republican officers throughout.

SENATE, January 4th.—The message of the Govenor was read, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed for use of Senate. Mr. Rutan offered a bill relative to State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund; being the same passed by the House last year and defeated in the Senate. A joint resolution extending the time for the report of the Commissioners of the Civil Code to twenty days was adopted. Mr. Billingfelt introduced a bill to amend the Constitution, making the State Treasurer elective by the people. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the septennial census in detail, was adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution appointing a committee on apportionment passed. A resolution for a committee on Legislative Record—Bergner's swindle—was postponed. A resolution extending the time for the report of the Civil Code Commissioners was adopted. The Govenor's Message was read, and referred to appropriate committees. A resolution to appoint a Committee on constitutional reform was adopted. Pending a resolution to print 7000 copies of the Govenor's Message for the use of members of the House. Adjourned.

SENATE, January 5th.—The House bill establishing a ferry over the Allegheny River at Franklin passed. A veto of a local bill was received from the Govenor. The Senate voted themselves copies of Purdon's Digest and Zeigler's Manual. Among the bills introduced, was one fixing the third Friday in March for the election of city, borough and township officers—the first election to be held in 1872, old officers holding over.

HOUSE.—Four thousand copies of the Govenor's Message in English and two thousand in German, were ordered to be printed. The House voted themselves books. A committee was appointed in the Steel-Putney contested election case from Armstrong county.

☞ Blank Orders on Treasurer of School Districts, just printed and for sale at this office.

OVERCOATS! Overcoats!! Overcoats!!! —S. & J. Snellenburg are fully prepared to furnish clothing of all descriptions—either light or heavy—ready made at lower prices than can be bought this side of Philadelphia. Also will make to order any kind of a suit (fits warranted) on the shortest notice at low cash prices. Those who have heretofore patronized a Bohemian and second class dealers, would do well to give them a call, as they would certainly be pleased with the change. They have quite a stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods and a nice assortment of of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas. So those who have the facilities for making their own clothing, we would say Snellenburg's keep the finest assortment of Chinchillas, Trecots, Diagnoels, Cassimeres and Cloths of all grades, and pattern at lowest rates, Broadway, New Brighton, opposite Noble's Drug Store.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE, MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1871.

BEANS—$1 50@2 per bushel.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¼@3½ cts.
CHEESE—Is dull but unchanged. Western Reserve 14@14½; Ohio Factory 15@15½, Ohio Goshen at 15@16; N. Y. Goshen 16@16½.
CRANBERRIES—$16@18 per bbl.
EGGS—Fresh eggs in light supply, but the injury continues light; may be quoted at 30@31 cents. Pickled dull but unchanged; sales reported at 22@27 cents.
FLOUR—There is a continued fair local demand and while the market is firmer there is no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote western flours at $5 75@6 25 for spring, $6.00 @6 50 for red winter wheat, and $6 75@ for white. Rye flour $5 50.
GROCERIES—The grocery market has been quite active this week, the volume of business in the aggregate having been unusually large, and as stocks are very much reduced, it is expected that trade will continue brisk for some weeks to come. In regard to prices there are no important changes.
PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 11½c; Ribbed sides 13½ cts; Plain sides 14½ cts; Sugar cured Hams 17½@17½ cts. Lard, prime kettle rendered 13c in tcs, and 13c in buckets.

Married.

GREEN—NOSS.—On January 5, 1871, at the residence of Alfred Green in Raccoon township, by Robert Potter, esq., Mr. Jacob Green to Mrs. Sarah Noss, both of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa.

SMITH — HIBBARD.—At the Zane House, Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1870, by Rev. Isaac Crook, Mr. W. A. Smith, of Rochester, Pa., and Miss Kate Hibbard, of Saint Clair, Missouri.

The happy couple have our earnest solicitations for their present and prospective felicity. May their honeymoon continue in the full throughout the journey of life. May they be "blessed in their basket and in their store;" and, we do not doubt they will be, as among their first connubial acts was a reminder to the printer.

DIED.

HANNA—In Rochester, December 30th, 1870, of scarlet fever, Mary, only child of Joseph and Alice Hanna, aged one year and ten months.

Oh, how much we miss the dear,
Our God above can tell.
He took her from our own lov'd
He doeth all things well.
Yet when we feel that thy short life
Has known so much of pain,
We cannot wish our Mary back
To this sad world again.

Farewell, farewell our Mary dear,
Life is so sad without thee here;
Oh! may we meet in heaven above,
Where all is peace, and joy and love.

COM.

Stevenson's Cathartic Syrup. Used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale, R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale at HUGO ANDRIESSEN'S Beaver Drug Store. jan11y

DIVORCES.—Absolute Divorces legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or country, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity. No charge until divorce is obtained. Advice free. Address, MOORE & RICHARDSON, Counsellors at Law, jan11;1y] 180 BROADWAY, New York City.

New Advertisements.

$300 PER MONTH!

NOTHING LIKE IT. All persons, young or old, desiring employment at from One to Three Hundred Dollars per month, should address immediately GEER & CADY, Sole Manufacturers, Marshall, Michigan. jan11,1y

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AT HALF PRICE.

Genuine 18 Carat Gold Hunting Cased Watches (Gents and Ladies' Sizes) regulated and warranted for time and wear (at half the usual price), only $85 each.

The Extra Fine Quality, 18 Carat Gold, Engine Turned, Hunting Cased, Full Jewelled Lever Movements, perfectly adjusted to all climates (regulated), and each warranted by special certificate, at only $85 each.

The Same, if Finer and higher grade, with Chronometer Balance at $95 each.

The Same as Last, with FINE NICKLE WORKS, and Stem-winding and Setting Attachment, requiring no key, wound and set by the Stem, only $90 each.

All the above Watches are put at half price, and each warranted for time and wear.

SILVER WATCHES.

Extra Fine, Pure Silver, Hunting Cased (Gents and Ladies'), at only $18 each.

Best Quality Coin Silver, Hunting Cased, Full Jewelled Lever, at $15 each.

Extra Fine Quality, Patent Levers, and Chronometer Movements, Ruby Jewelled, at only $20 each.

☞ Our Watches are all warranted, and if not perfect will be taken back and money returned.

☞ *We require no money in advance*, but send all goods by Express, payable on delivery, WITH PRIVILEGE TO OPEN AND EXAMINE BEFORE PAID FOR, by paying Express charges, and if not satisfactory, returned. Places where no Express runs, goods will be sent by Mail, in registered package, by sending cash in advance.

PERSONS ordering Six Watches at a time, will receive an Extra Watch of same value free.

Also, GOLD CHAINS (Gents', at $6, $8 to $12; Ladies' at $10, $12 to $15 each. The finest Gold Plated and Oroide Gold Chains at $2, 4, 6 to $8 each.

State description and price of Watch required, and ordered by mail direct from

THE UNION WATCH CO.,
jan11;3m] 149 FULTON STREET, New York.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OR Golden Medical Discovery



CURES DISEASES OF THE **THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD.**

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in *harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs**, and the early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood**. By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption**. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin**; in short all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful purifying and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver or "Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of **Habitual Constipation** of the bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise.

The proprietor offers $1,000 reward for a medicine that will equal it for the cure of all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Sold by druggists at $1 per bottle. Prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at his Chemical Laboratory, [illegible] Buffalo, N. Y.

Jan11;eow.1y.

Agents Wanted.—($225 a month) by the *American Knitting Machine Co.*, BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO. jan11;4w.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Business honorable. No competition, liberal pay given. S. W. KENNEDY, 8 S. 4th St., Phila. jan11;4w].

500 *Energetic Farmers Wanted! From $200 to $400* can be made during the idle Winter months. Business pleasant and honorable. For further particulars of this *special* chance address at once A. H. HUBBARD, Philadelphia. jan11;4w.

AGENTS, MALE & FEMALE | $100. a week,—60 per cent. and $25,000 in cash Prizes. Information free, address American Book Co., 62 William St., N. Y. j11;4t

THE HAND IN HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wants a number of good Agents, also a good general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, also a good general Agent for the German Counties of Pennsylvania. Address Hand in Hand Office, No. 112 South 4th Street, Philadelphia. jan11;4w.

$5 to $20 per day and no risk. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to introduce our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines, to last forever.* Don't miss this chance. Sample free. Address *Hudson River Wire Works*, 75 Wm. St. N. York, or 16 Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill. jan11;4

Free to Book Agents.

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible* to any Book Agent free of charge. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. jan11;4w

ISSUED JAN. 1ST, 1871.

"**100** Choice selections, No 3." Containing the best new things for Declamation, Recitation, &c. Brilliant Oratory, Thrilling Sentiment and Sparkling Humor, 180 pages; Paper 30 cents; Cloth, 75 cts. Ask your bookseller for it or send price to P. Garret & Co. Phila. Pa. 4w

WANTED—AGENTS, (20 per day) to sell the Celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the '*lock stitch*,' (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARKE & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis Mo. jan11;4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HISTORY OF GOD'S CHURCH By Prof. ENOCH POND, D. D.

From Adam to the present day. Light business for men and ladies everywhere. Good Pay. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. jan11;4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES
TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES,
Great Saving to Consumers.
By Getting Up Clubs.

☞ Send for our new Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions, making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA
COMPANY, 31 & 33 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK. P. O. Box, 5643. jan11;4w

'TRY WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

An unfailing remedy for all Bronchial Difficulties, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Diptheria, Dryness of the throat or Winde Pipe and all Catarrhal diseases.

The wonderful modern discovery of Carbolic Acid, is destined to become one of the greatest blessings to mankind in its application to diseases of the throat and its great curative qualities in all affections of the CHEST AND LUNGS.

Dr. Wells' Carbolic Tablets,

besides the great remedial agent *Carbolic Acid* contain other ingredients universally recommended, which chemically combine, producing a Tablet more highly medicinal and better adapted for diseases of the throat than any preparation ever before offered to the public.

CAUTION. BE SURE YOU GET WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS; DO NOT LET OTHER GOODS BE PALMED OFF ON YOU IN THEIR STEAD.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Wells' Carbolic Tablets
ARE A SURE CURE. TRY THEM.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. jan11;4w

$350 per Month. The best selling book ever published. AGENTS who sell our new work, **PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,** have no competition. There never was a book published like it. Any body can sell it. Every body wants it. Many agents are now making from $300 to $800 per month selling this wonderful book. 24 pages Descriptive Circular sent free on application. We want good live Agents; men who can fully appreciate the merits of the work, and the fact that it meets a universal want. Agents who desire to do good as well as make money Address, WELLS & CO., jan4;3m] 432 Broome Street, New York.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his late residence in the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa. Consisting of

One Two-Story Brick House

with Dining-room and Kitchen attached; a good Cistern at the Kitchen door; Frame Stable, Wood House, Lumber-shed and other necessary outbuildings, a high state of cultivation, with Apple, Peach, Plum and Pear Trees; small fruit, such as Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries; a Flower Garden and Summer House with one acre of ground more or less. The above will be sold at a great bargain, and possession given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber at New Brighton, or Jeremiah Darragh near the premises. HIRAM TOWNE. jan11;tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Will be offered at public sale on the premises, on *Wednesday, January 18th, 1871.*

That well-known real estate, situate in the borough of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa., late the property of John Rice, deceased. Consisting of about ten acres of choice land, on which is erected a large

Brick Dwelling House

forty feet by eighteen, with cellar underneath and brick Kitchen one and a half stories high attached. Also, a good Frame Stable. There is a well of water at the door, and a number of Fruit Trees on the lot.

This property is advantageously situated near the centre of the borough and having considerable frontage on Main street. Churches, Mills, and Schools, convenient. Title indisputable. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.

TERMS:—One-third, of the purchase money in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from date of possession. jan11;2w W. H. FRAZER, Ex'r.

Notice in Partition.

IN the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, Pa., No. 4, June Term, 1870. In the matter of the Estate of Frederick Wendt, dec'd. Writ of Partition. To Dominick D. Cunningham, Joseph D. Collingwood, Nancy Wendt, James Wendt, Harriet Wendt, now intermarried with William Robertson; Frederick Wendt, a minor, and who has no Guardian; Elvira Wendt, now intermarried with John W. Patterson, who is now deceased; Christian I. Wendt, James P. Wilson, Charles F. Williams, John H. Williams, Mary Williams, now intermarried with Henry E. Marshall; John Jones, Mary Ann Jones, widow, now intermarried with Wm. H. Jacoby; Nancy W. Sullivan, now intermarried with Jas. P. Wilson; Frank W. Sullivan, Henry A. Sullivan, John McKee, William K. McKee and Henry McKee, a lunatic, of whom W. C. Aughinbaugh is the committee.

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in the Borough of Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, at Lot No. One, in the plan of the Birmingham Glass Company; in said writ mentioned, *On Friday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1871*, at ten o'clock, a. m., to make partition to and among the heirs of said dec'd., in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

HUGH S. FLEMING *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Dec. 28, 1870—jan4;6w

Bounty Fund Statement.

John Sleutz, Treasurer of Ohio Township and Glasgow borough Bounty Fund .... DR.

Dec. 10, 1870, Am't rec'd, from Collectors,		$722 92
CR. Dec. 10, 1870.		
By cash paid on bonds	$631 40	
By " " publishing in 3 papers	18 00	
By am't Treasurer's commission	3 64	
By expense of carrying account to publishers, 3 times	4 60	
By am't pd joint Secretary's service	10 00	
By amount paid Auditors	4 00	
By balance in hands of Treasurer	9 28	
		$722 92

We, the undersigned Auditors of Ohio township do certify that the above account is correct, to the best of our judgment and belief.

JAMES C. PLUMMER,
jan4;3w WILLIAM CHANEY, *Auditors*

BUYERS
LOOK HERE.
The Undersigned Has Just Opened
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
DRY - GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Notions, Queensware, Glass, Nails, Lamp Oil, Table Cutlery.
GROCERIES:
PROVISIONS, &c.,
On the corner of Bridge and Market Streets,
Bridgewater, Pa.
Having had considerable experience in the
Mercantile Business,
He Flatters Himself that his
Selection of Goods
And His Prices
Will Prove Satisfactory to the Public Generally.
THE PATRONAGE OF HIS OLD PATRONS, AND ALL OTHERS,
Is respectfully Solicited.
A. S. HARVEY.
dec21;tf

Public Sale of Big Beaver Bridge Stock.—The undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Workman, deceased, will expose to public sale at the Court House in Beaver, on **Thursday, January 12th, 1871, at 10 o'clock,** a. m., **Sixty Shares of Stock** in "The Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver."
SAM. B. WILSON, *Executor.*
Beaver, Dec. 28, 1870.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR
Palace and Hovel;
OR,
Phases of London Life.
BY D. J. KIRWAN, the well-known journalist.
The Very Largest Commissions Paid.

This book is a beautiful Octavo of 664 pages, embellished with 200 engravings, and a finely executed map of London, designed and executed expressly for this work by eminent artists. It contains a full, graphic, and truthful statement of the Sights, Secrets, and Sensations of the great Metropolis of the World. Its pictures are from Real Life, and yet so weird and romantic that it almost challenges one's credulity. It displays in bold relief the appalling misery of the poor, and the reckless luxury of the rich. The most saleable book in market. Circulars and sample pages sent free. Address,

tf BELKNAP & BLISS, *Hartford, Conn.*

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Beaver, the undersigned Guardian of the minor children of Wm. B. McGaffick, late of said county, dec'd, will expose to public vendue or outcry on the premises, on

Saturday, January 21st, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., all the interest of said minors of in and to the following parcel or lot of ground (being the undivided one-half thereof) situate in the borough of Beaver, in said county, being the southern half of lot No 142 in the general plan of lots in said borough, bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, thence by said Fourth street 120 feet to lot No. 141; thence by line of said lot No. 141 one hundred and fifty feet; thence by other half of said lot No. 142, one hundred and twenty feet to Market street aforesaid; thence by said street 150 feet to the place of beginning. Upon which is erected

A Good Two-Story Frame House,

Stable, Brick Smoke-House, and other out-buildings. A number of Fruit Trees on the premises.

TERMS:—One-third of purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court; and the balance in two equal annual instalments with interest thereon from the date of said confirmation.—Deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage; the purchaser paying the expenses of preparing deed, bond and mortgage, and stamping the same. JOHN R. SLENTZ, Guard'n. dec21;3w

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPERS' WEEKLY.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title—"A Journal of Civilization."—N. Y. Evening Post.

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collection of reading matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—[Boston Traveler.

Harpers' Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend upon its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining and unexceptionable.—[New York Sun.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1871.

TERMS: Harpers' Weekly, 1 year, $4.00 —An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers, at $4 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for twenty dollars, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harpers' Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10.00; or two of Harpers' Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time. The Annual Volumes of Harpers' Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7. each. A complete Set, comprising Fourteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash, at the rate of $5.25 per Vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIV. ready January 1st, 1871.

The postage on Harpers' Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Sewing Machines.

WILSON SHUTTLE



CELEBRATED IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE

PRICE ONLY $40!

We are now able to offer to the Public
A FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE
of Superior Style of Finish,
Embracing all the latest Improvements
found in Europe and America, the Price
Quite within the reach of every Household in the Land.

UNSOLICITED.

The undersigned members of the Sewing Society for the benefit of the M. E. Church, Beaver, having had the WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE in use, for some time, take pleasure in stating that, for simplicity of construction, durability, ease of operation, speed, and beauty of performance, we believe it is not surpassed by any Machine in the market.

Mrs. J. F. Dravo, *Pres*	Mrs. A. M. Atkins,
Miss M. A. Gotshalander, *Vice Pres.*	Mrs. M. Dawson,
	Mrs. J. B. Butler,
Mrs. M. Phillips, *Treas.*	Mrs. E. W. Dickey,
Mrs. Prof. R. T. Taylor,	Mrs. Esq. R. Tallon,
Mrs. Rev. J. H. Miller,	Mrs. B. A. Wharton,
Mrs. Rev. W. H. Locke,	Mrs. Agnes Johnston,
Mrs. Rev. F. D. Fast,	Miss H. McLyon,
Mrs. Dr. McNutt,	Miss Electa Allison,
Mrs. A. Barder,	Miss Lou. C. Wilson,
Mrs. William Kramer,	Mrs. Andrew White.
Mrs. Senator J. S. Rutan,	

Mrs. J. WEYAND, Sec'y.

Office and Sales Room: 9 Third St., Beaver, Pa. mar23;1y;jel1] S. J. ANDERSON, Agent.

Singer Sewing Machine.
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival.

Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards.

Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30.

Circulars and samples mailed free on application.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS.
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established.
nov24-1y vhd jel8

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Bruch's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one using it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 25 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.



nov2;tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Sixty-Five First Prize Medals Awarded.



THE GREAT Baltimore Piano Manufactory

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

In Workmanship

they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Over Strung Scale and the *Agraffe Treble*.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

sep28;6m] WILLIAM KNABE & CO., *Baltimore, Md.*

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of

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FOR RICHER FOR POORER.

The great Rumsey wedding had been followed by unlooked for consequences. Who could have supposed that in less than five years, the young gentleman and the young lady, who, on that occasion, figured as bridegroom and as bride, would have been striking about [in deep waters], struggling for life? Why, it seemed as if the newspapers would never have done discussing the bridal gifts and festivities. They had a way of talking freely about such matters in the public prints in those days, but I cannot be persuaded that Jane really furnished the reporters with lists of the articles of her trousseau, or that she had an inventory taken of the presents sent to her from good friends, far and near. I knew it was a custom which prevailed quite extensively—but Miss Barnard was not a vulgar person. The love given her was more precious than gold and diamonds, and I think it must have pained her when they were brought forward so conspicuously in connection with the celebration of her marriage.

The day on which he married Jane Barnard was a great day to Philip Rumsey. She was the topmost spray of an old family tree which had been noted long for loftiness. That he, a poor artist, should have been encouraged, by many circumstances, to tell Jane that he loved her, would never cease to be a wonder to himself. But he was wishing heartily, within the five years spoken of, that he had never found the courage to tell her of it. It is often so with us; the good fortune we would secure at the cost of life, proves, when we have it at a price somewhat less, more than we can manage, or make use of.

It was because his pictures did not sell, and he had counted on their selling. Philip had not failed to tell Jane, at the outset, that his fortune consisted in his canvas, paints and brushes. She had thought, and said, that no better fortune was to be asked than lay in them. If such a one, and such another one, received twenty thousand dollars for vastly inferior pictures, who would venture to say what he might not receive? Jane's courage and enthusiasm was the finest tribute Rumsey had ever received, and while receiving it, he thought, with infinite scorn, on scrubby critics, and that public, the patron who might interfere with his fate.

But, after a lapse of five disappointing years, the aspect of things had greatly changed.

As soon as it began to look as though Philip and Jane might depend on him to any serious degree, Mr. Barnard, the venerable father of Miss Jane, made it evident to the pair that such dependence was not to be thought of. And, to convince them of his earnestness, he showed them off by considerably lessening the allowance which hitherto he had granted them.

His manner of doing this made it very evident that he was disgusted with his son-in-law. Indeed, he said, in so many words, that if Philip was not able to support his wife, her father would take her home again; but if he did so, it would be with the understanding that the separation between them would be final.

It was at this crisis, as it might be called, when Jane had indignantly refused her father's offer, that her husband began to borrow money here and there, and to rejoice in the discovery that his credit was good. Thus, for a time, all went smoothly with them, and the wife, not knowing what good fortune had befallen them, satisfied that money was forthcoming when needed, talked about her husband, and thought about him, with the pride one feels in the success of the nearest and dearest. She especially experienced sensations of triumph when she spoke of Mr. Rumsy to her father, and quoted the opinions entertained by good authorities of his genius and skill. The old gentleman had never been a patron of art, and had no reply to make to this talk; the only thing he could say to the purpose was, that, if Rumsey could support his family by his profession, it would be a fortunate thing for them all round.

For a year after Philip had made the discovery about his credit, all went well with our friends—so well that the little lines of worry, which had now and then appeared on Jane's face, and threatened permanence, entirely disappeared. Philip worked with unflagging diligence in his studio, concealing his desperation so well, that his wife had only his diligence to disturb her. When she expostulated, he said, "These are my best days. I must work while the sun shines—" but, poor fellow, he was thinking that the sun would never come out of the cloud and strike the fog that environed him. He seemed to be happy in his work; but if he had dared to touch on that point in the hearing of any mortal, he would have made a miserable revelation. And yet his condition was blissful, as he perceived, when compared to that to which he was reduced as soon as his creditors began to exhibit anxiety in regard to their loans. One of these, suspecting the state of affairs, because Philip avoided him, began to be very pertinacious; and Philip, of course, resented that. Jane had been building so confidently on her husband's success and fame during this year, that she bravely endeavored, in her ignorance, to stay this rising trouble—vainly, of course—since there is but one way of ridding yourself of a pertinacious dun, and that is, by paying him what you owe.

Dismayed by her lack of success, fighting in the dark as she was, the wife's attitude toward her husband, was one of entreaty, "For Heaven's sake, Philip, don't fail!" she seemed to say.

The appeal, based on loyal confidence, had its effect on him. Not a pleasing effect. Philip was so disgusted at his inability to control Fortune and command her favors, that the next friend who asked for the payment of what he owed excited all the ferocity that was in him, and, mild man that he was, he had enough of "forest ranger" in him to make his creditor indignant when he made it manifest. Thus he lost a friend, and the loss embittered him.

And so matters went on, it seemed inevitable that they should go from bad to worse, till there was perfect chaos and ruin.

Phillip had, of course, real ability as an artist. I say, of course, because he had already accomplished what is never accomplished without real ability. He had found an enthusiastic and proud admirer in his wife, and thoroughgoing abuse as well as intelligent blame and praise of critics. But the progress he was making answered as poorly his expectations as his needs. He had calculated on high flights before he had tested his power to run well. Such skill as he had up to this time exhibited, was the skill which may be acquired without the exercise of great patience. He despised plodding, not knowing what he did. One who would have been slow to predict for him the joy of the adventurous explorer who finds the oasis in the desert, because it seemed likely that he would keep to the forest borders rather than strike out boldly across the sands for the promised land. Plodding is the sacrifice which genius devoutly offers to the great God-power—in despising it, Phillip, of course, knew not what he did. Perhaps the excessive praise of well-meaning but not over-wise friends, when he was quite young, praise so lavishly bestowed that the doing of what men call a "great work" would hardly have justified it fostered his self-conceit to a degree that no amount of success would have surprised or even satisfied it.

So here he was, in his twenty-seventh year, harboring this Ishmaelitish notion that he was neither understood nor appreciated, and that he was in the world too soon, and going to prove a failure because there was no demand for really good pictures.

He wrapped himself up in his bloom and awaited the eclipse in silence, and it came with a rapidity on which he had not calculated. Thus, a picture on which he had lavished months of labor was sent from the exhibition walls to an auction room, and there sold for seventy-five dollars. It was enough to make any sane man mad.

Mr. Green's surprising works, dashed off in a day and sold at the same time, brought three times the sum. Reflect on that for a moment.

Phillip thought of Haydon and Tom Thumb, and did not seek the remedy of the former. But he said to his wife, who by some mischance had become possessed of the newspaper which contained an account of the sale, "I have a little self-respect left, Jane, if I have none of the art-knowledge of this city. I shall send no more pictures to exhibitions, or to auction-rooms. The dear public have seen the last of me for one while."

The dear public would have smiled to hear him. What did it care? It had not asked him for anything, and if he persisted in giving what it did not want, why, he must not expect an excessive display of gratitude.

The young lady, his wife, to whom he communicated his resolve, tried bravely to smile, but failing in that said with determined spirit.

"There must be good judges of good pictures somewhere, Phil. Come! we'll search to the world's end rather than give up beating.

"The journey would be a short one," thought Philip ruefully, "unless we went on foot and begged our bread by the way." He could not say this to Jane, but he brought himself to say a thing more cruel, which was this: "I can't think of anything better for you, dear, than to go back to your father. He invited you to come. We shall be obliged to do something desperate—and I don't want to do anything by halves. This I confess, the most desperate thing that I can think of."

He spoke without looking at his wife, and was thankful, though rather surprised, that she neither fainted nor broke out into any crying. It had been for some time evident to him that they must take a move, and this was the last day they would be able to remain in their present lodgings, since the sale of *Hager* had brought him only chagrin.

"We must go somewhere," he continued in a dry, hard voice. It costs too much to stay here, and I —" here he broke down—after all, he could not put the fact into words—could say to Jane that he was unable to support her.

It was now her turn to speak:

"You think I had better go back to my father?"

"I do."

"You will be better off, if you are rid of me, dear?"

He turned angrily toward her, and at that she laughed outright. It was a wise thing to do; he looked so desperate, and she felt so at her wit's end that a laugh was the best thing possible. Tragedy was becoming tragic.

"I am very glad that you don't insist upon it," said she in a moment. You really mean, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, that we are without funds necessary to go on?"

"Jane, don't question me farther,"

"Pride and poverty, I have always heard, have a tough time of it together."

"Am I not sufficiently humiliated? Pride! I haven't enough to keep me from saying all this to you!"

Philip found it comparatively easy to say this thought for Jane had turned away from him and was exhibiting the "versatility" for which he had always been remarkable by giving her attention to the fine things in her bureau-drawers. She looked into their depths with an intentness which indicated search, or indecision; at last she took up hastily a jewel-box and walked rapidly to her husband.

"Philip," she said, a fine color mounting to her handsome face, "we were married once—and here's the evidence that it was considered quite an event. What a jam it was!"

"A fortunate thing for you, that! The most brilliant match of the season—two thousand cards out—more or less—wasn't that what they said in the papers?"

"How can you tattle so? I don't think it was. Perhaps it would have been if we had really been married, and you hadn't kept your own counsel in this shameful manner. We will be married over again, now, if you please, and here's a wedding gift for you, which won't get talked about in the papers. For richer for poorer this time and till death us do part. You don't want me to go. You would be lost if I went. What would become of you, Phil?"

Then both were silent. What could a poor fellow say with such a wedding-gift as that mass of precious things which she had poured into his lap, he by stress of circumstances compelled to accept them? As for Jane, she had come to the end of words. But a long time after the day of her second marriage, as she always called it, she was saying to herself, over and over again, "For richer, for poorer," and thinking what weighty meaning was in the words.

These young persons now went into less conspicuous quarters than they had hitherto occupied. In a measure they were lost to sight. It is quite easy to die in a great city; nobody expostulates with you if you are resolved upon it. The wonder is how any one lives on when trying is so easy. How beautifully modest, too, it is to retire in silence!

They lived on their bridal jewels, when these had been transformed into bread-fruit, and each in the eyes of the other became more lustrous and beautiful, as if crystal and pearl had by some surprising process become transformed into blood, bone and tissue.

As time went on, they continued to "hold their own," and to pay as they went, and of the darkness there was no return. Philip sent nothing to the Academy in these days. Now and then inquisitive persons and friendly persons asked why not, and they received no satisfactory answer. He worked, though, every morning in his studio, and elaborated and thought, and experimented, as tho' he had the mint at command, and an indefinite extension from old Father Time. His wife admired, praised, was astonished—but also she was troubled not a little, for he made no effort to bring these pictures before any buyer; he exhibited nothing. When he finished a work, he turned its face to the wall, and seemed to forget about it. How long would this go on? and how long was it likely that they would be able to live on pearls and diamonds?

Jane asked herself this question, and answered it by saying to herself, "You fool! he has hit upon some way of making money, that's what he does when he is away from you. He merely keeps on with his painting—Heaven knows why."

One evening she asked him, as others had done, though in a very different spirit, why he did not send two or three of these pictures to the spring exhibition.

The answer he gave her was rather more satisfactory than the others received, though it was in the same old strain.

"I will wait till people are glad to hear from me," and she perceived that, though he said it with pride, he spoke now without bitterness. What was the secret of this patience, this resolve? They were walking up the avenue in the moonlight, when she made a bold advance and said:

"How many pupils have you Phil?"

"One," he answered.

"Pupils must pay well."

"Yes, it would be foolish to expect better pay."

They were both silent for a moment, and shouts as out of Bedlam in that moment broke on the air. Bidders and buyers were at their work like madmen within the doors of the handsome building they were passing. They went on in silence for a block or two; then the doubt which long had troubled Jane expressed itself.

"Phil, I had rather starve than think of you in such a place at work for me, gathering bread fruit."

"No danger," he answered, half laughing. "I might shake a tree like that long enough before anything would fall for us."

Jane made no reply. She hoped her silence would win his confidence, but it did not, and so she said:

"There is only one thing I ask for, and that is to see a picture of yours—a *perfect* picture—In the Academy before I die."

"Am I on the road to that?" he asked, with a gleam in his eye which she did not see.

"You know best yourself."

The answer expressed so well what Jane had wished to say, that the chief thing she desired was to be able to trust him perfectly—that she acknowledged afterward to himself that she could not have accomplished more in an hour's stroll, even if she had determined beforehand on their talk.

Time went on, and it became more clearer to her that the unshared secret was a blameless one. Whatever work he was doing, Philip's conscience was easy about it, and so Jane ceased to speculate concerning it. She hoped that he had not undertaken a class of private pupils to worry the life out of him; perhaps he worked on the preparation of "artist's materials;" he sometimes came home with daubs on his garments, which he had not certainly obtained in his studio. No matter, he was cheerful and well; he preserved a steady hand, clear sight, and his great art aims. So all must be well. She asked him no more questions, but tore up the weed of doubt, poison-rooted, which had flourished in the shade. "If there must be a secret," she said, "there are two that can play at that. Why shouldn't I have one as well as he?" But can a woman keep a secret?

It was in these days that Jane Rumsey's brother, Mr. Watson Barnard, went abroad with his wife, and old Mr. Barnard, with whom they had lived, was left in solitary state in his lonely old mansion. Mr. Watson was ordered off by his physicians, so there was nothing to be said or done except the thing that would hasten his departure. But it was a sad plight that the father was left in, deserted by his son to all intents, feebleness, old age, and general misery fastening upon him.

In those days Jane proved herself the good daughter, spending a part of every day in her old home. The old man felt the comfort of her presence, and more and more relied upon it—and she was cheerful company for his sick-room, she was so strong, so cheerful, so manifestly satisfied with her portion in this life. Her father had, as it were, turned her off, and she had been able to get on without him—while his son had done what he would, Jane had been shifting herself as best she might—but how had she flourished! While Watson was a breathing agony. These were among Mr. Barnard's reflections day after day, as he saw her come and go. He would have dismissed the tho't had it been possible, but possible it was not.

As time went on, it became evident to Jane that sooner or later her father would say to her, "There is no use—I cannot be left to myself—you must come here, you and Rumsey. You spend most of your time in the street coming and going." One evening as she was about to leave him, he did make use of almost these very words.

When he had done so she knew of course that though Philip would raise objections, she would be obliged to remove them. And—this was a question! would old friends and the old way of life be restored by her return to her father's house? Can this earth by any process get back her old lizards and her ancient ferns? Are they not all gone indiscriminately into oblivion, that we may have light and warmth in our houses? Hail to the fossils by whom we are what we are!

When Jane took the stage at its up-town terminus it was growing late in the afternoon, and for some distance she was the only passenger; but seats were taken on the route by one and another, until, entering Broadway below Fourteenth street, they were caught in a tangle, and for three minutes at least policemen were occupied in untying the hard knot of horses, carts, stages and foot passengers.

She had nothing to do then except to look around, and this she did. It was while doing so that an angel with unseen hands lifted up a sign before her face by which she was to conquer.

The door of the stage preceding them, that door on which her eyes chanced to fall, held her attention in a way that drew her forward on the seat toward the window, and her fellow-passengers perceived, of course, that she was greatly interested in watching the dextrous management of the guardians of street order. Not so. Neither was the sudden movement of hers intended to hide the tears that started to her eyes. She only wished to ascertain whether she was indeed to believe what those eyes had seemed to see.—For what *did* they see, but a picture on the door of the stage in advance, which she knew no hand but Phillip's could have painted, unless it was a hand which his had guided?

Withdrawing her eyes from the scene, she glanced around her at the sketches painted above the window of the stage in which she rode. In that rapid survey, Jane Rumsey, wife of Phillip, seemed to see much more than enough.

The stage moved on again, but now at a snail's pace, while one of the passengers at least felt as if she could fly. Finally, when she had decided that she could sit there no longer, she pulled the driver's check. Doubtless it was annoyance to other passengers that the woman in the corner should not have discovered, till just after they were in motion after that tiresome delay, that she had gone as far as she wished! Had she been asleep, they grumbled. What cared Philip Rumsey's wife, her swift feet gliding over the pavement? Anybody who passed her might have said, "There goes a happy woman. She was thinking with joy that, even if Philip should fail at last as an artist, he had perfectly succeeded as a man."

Ascending to her room on the fourth floor, it seemed to her that the most delightful home atmosphere pervaded it. Once she would have thought, "What! up there!—crowded in among these buildings! I should suffocate, even if I did not go distracted with the din.

Contemplating it now, and in the light of the necessity of returning to her father's house, she could have wasted Eve's lamentation.

Philip had not returned yet, and she said to herself, "If that is his secret, I will respect it," and she fully intended to act upon her resolution; but when he came she had said little to him, by no means had exhausted the topics of talk, had not even touched upon her father's proposal, when these words burst forth:

"While I was riding down this afternoon, Philip, I made up my mind that no matter how many twenty-thousand dollar pictures you paint, I shall never keep a private carriage."

"Why?" he asked.

"Because he couldn't set up such a gallery of pictures in a coach as we have in a stage."

There was a lazy indifference in the answer which Philip returned, after a moment.

"Pictures enough everywhere. You need not abstain from the coach on that account. By-the-way, Jane, look at this vase, from Paris! I've had it in my possession some time, you must pardon me for not presenting it before; in fact, I hardly knew how to do it. Excuse my awkwardness."

No wonder they both laughed when the artist, discovered as an illuminator of public works, revealed to the porcelain painter the fine vase which the painter had marked "Paris!"

No wonder they laughed with tears in their eyes. Let those laugh that win. Jane had won as well as Philip, in the great struggle of life, and her husband had watched her proceedings with a pride which induced him to secure for her this fine evidence of her success, some time before the dealer would be able to *import* duplicates for the market.

But he had not expected that when he crowned her with a love worthier than he had given her on their first or even on their second wedding day, she would have ready for him a wreath of honor everlasting.

And now they must talk about going back to affluence, and the great temptations of the world. Well, they had passed through an experience which had so much enriched them that I have not scrupled to borrow of it in behalf of any one who chooses to appropriate the results. Certain omnibus-pictures and Paris-printed vases to my thinking may be numbered among the finest of the specimens of high art to be found among us.

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nov2;6w

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apr7;1y

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Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Ocum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Willow-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dinims, Crash and Hosery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 bbls *of the Celebrated Canton City*

AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strumz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,

apr13;tc

Forty-First Year.

Godey's Lady's Book !

FOR 1871.

The Cheapest of Ladies' Magazines, because it is the best.

It has always been the care of the publisher to combine in its pages whatever is useful, whatever is elevating, whatever is pure, dignified and virtuous in sentiment, with whatever may afford rational and innocent amusement. For its Literary Department, in past years, THE BEST WRITERS in the literary world have contributed, and will continue to furnish articles for the year 1871. Such names as

Marion Harland, Ino Churchill, Louise S. Dorr, Metta Victoria Victor, S. Annie Frost, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. C. A. Hopkins, and others,

Cannot be found on the Prospectus of any other Magazine.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior, (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

OUR COLORED FASHION-PLATES

Have a reputation for correctness the world over.

EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.—We give frequently a presentation sheet to our patrons containing twenty, thirty and sometimes forty designs in embroidery.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are alone.

We have also a CHILDRENS, HORTICULTURAL and a HEALTH department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery, Kitchen, House and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequalled.

Terms for 1871.

One copy, one year,	$3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	7 50
Four copies one year,	10 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies,	14 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies,	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's magazine will be sent one year on receipt of $5 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on the receipt of $3.50.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of five dollars.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting by Mail, a Post Office Order on Philadelphia, or a Draft on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes. If a draft or a post-office order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes. Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth & Chestnut sts., Phila.

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.

Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Samuel Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTER.
apr29'70—4

Toledo Pump Co.'s

Patent Flexible Metal-Lined Pumps,

For Wells and Cisterns. For sale by
nov23;tf S. J. CROSS & CO. Rochester.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. 1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at the cost of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal," and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's speculation, but the recognized base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion, just one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of the Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away: but its foundations are deep-laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their their spray over it in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristocracy. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American People still hold in their inmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendancy in the Presidential Election of 1872. We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory, such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contest of 1864 and 1868. Yet our faith is clear and strong that the American People still bless God that, on the sad battle-fields of our late Civil War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will never consciously decide that the precious blood thereon poured out was in vain.

THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution of the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, Enfranchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to intensity and eternity of wrathful Hate, universal and invincible Good Will. It would fain do its utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vie with the North in exultation and gratitude over the disappearance of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impelled Man to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fellow Man.

Profoundly do we realize that the contest is not yet ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publicly, the downfall of the slaveholders' Confederacy, and rear their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection.

THE TRIBUNE has been, is, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry. Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the bane of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen in masses from the ensnaring lures of Speculation, of Traffic, and of always over-crowded Professions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our overcrowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "Something to Do," to cover prairies and plains with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, void wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares or Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficient diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy, in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section, but of each section and every useful class, is thereby subserved and promoted.

THE TRIBUNE aims to be preeminently a *Newspaper*. Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every battle-field, are early advised of every notable Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, of Legislatures, and of Conventions, and report to us by telegraph all that seems of general interest. We have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receipts for the issue in which those advices reached our readers. If lavish outlay, unsleeping vigilance, and unbounded faith in the liberality and discernment of the reading public, will enable us to make a journal which has no superior in the accuracy, variety, and freshness of its contents, *The Tribune* shall be such a journal.

To Agricultural and the subservient arts, we have devoted, and shall persistently devote more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make *The Weekly Tribune* such a paper as no farmer can afford to do without, however widely his politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the Cattle, Horse, Produce, and General Markets, are so full and accurate, our essays in elucidation of the farmer's calling, and our regular reports of the Farmers' Club and kindred gatherings, are so interesting, that the poorest farmer will find therein a mine of suggestion and counsel, of which he cannot remain ignorant without positive and serious loss. We sell *The Weekly* to Clubs for less than its value in dwellings for waste-paper; and, though its subscription is already very large, we believe that a Half Million more farmers will take it whenever it shall be commended to their attention. We ask our friends everywhere to aid us in so commending it.

TERMS:

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum. Five copies or over, $3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

To Mail Subscribers:

One Copy, one year, 52 issues..........$2.
Five Copies, one year, 52 issues.......... 9.

To ONE ADDRESS, all at one Post-Office.	To Subscribers, all at one Post-Office.
10 Copies.... $1 50 each.	10 Copies.... $1.60 each
20 Copies.... 1.25 each.	20 Copies.... 1.35 each
50 Copies.... 1.00 each.	50 Copies.... 1.10 each.
And One Extra Copy to each Club.	And One Extra Copy to each Club.

Persons entitled to an extra copy can, if preferred, have either of the following books, postage prepaid: Political Economy, by Horace Greeley; Pear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinn; The Elements of Agriculture, by Geo. E. Waring.

Advertising Rates:

DAILY TRIBUNE, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and $1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2, $3, and $5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

To subscribers wishing to preserve Mr. Greeley's essays on, "*What I Know of Farming*," and who pay the full price, i. e., $10 for DAILY, $4 for SEMI-WEEKLY, or $2 for WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we will send the book, post-paid, *if request be made at the time of subscribing.*

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The Tribune Almanac. Price 20 cents.
Tribune Almanac Reprint. 1838 to 1868. 2 vols. Half bound, $10.
Recollections of a Busy Life. By Horace Greeley. Various styles of binding. Cloth, $2 50. Library, $3 50. Half Morocco, $4. Half Calf, $5. Morocco Antique, $7.
Political Economy. By Horace Greeley. $1 50.
Ewbank's Hydraulics and Mechanics, Sixteenth Edition. Large octavo. Cloth, $5.
Pear Culture for Profit. Quinn. $1.
Elements of Agriculture. Waring. New Edition. Cloth, $1.
Draining for Health and Profit. Waring. Cloth $1 50.

Sent free on receipt of price.

In making remittances always procure a draft on New York, or a *Post-Office Money Order*, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, *but always in a registered letter.* The registration fee has been reduced to *fifteen cents*, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. *All* Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so.

Term, cash in advance.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR !

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed. **Four Dollars.**

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club). **Eight Dollars.**

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club). **Fifteen Dollars.**

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club). **Thirty-three Dollars.**

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club). **Thirty-five Dollars.**

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club). **Fifty Dollars.**

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club). **Sixty Dollars.**

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed. **Eight Dollars.**

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club). **Sixteen Dollars.**

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

DR. [illegible] CANCERS TUMORS ULCERS [illegible]

sep13;6m

MIDDLETON'S POCKET CORN-SHELLER.—One Agent wanted in every county in the United States to sell Middleton's Pocket Corn-Sheller, patented 1870. It shells all sizes of corn, and can be used by any one. Will last for years. Retail price 60 cents. Wholesale to Agents, 25 cents. Territory FREE. MIDDLETON & CO.,—Harrisburg, Pa. nov30tf

Hardware, &c

FALLSTON Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES!

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
JOHN THORNILEY.

apr20;tf

HENRY LAPP,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITUE.

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES,

OF ALL SIZES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Brighton St. above Plow Factory,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Coffins and Hearse provided at the shortest notice. Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter work, I have reduced my prices accordingly.
aug31;tf.

BARGAINS!!

Ladies Satchels selling 85 cents, $1 00 and $1.40

Just received from our importers and manufacturers a large stock of

NOTIONS,

FANCY BASKETS,

CHINA and BOHEMIAN WARE,

HOBBY HORSES, WAGONS, WAX DOLLS, &c. &c.

Call and Examine our Goods.

O'Leary & Singleton,

148 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

apr1;1y] ch'gd june, sept., dec.

LOOK HERE:

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, PA.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24;1f

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Bakery and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Oysters

which he serves in every style; also will supply them by the can at reasonable prices. Those in want of them should give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK.
may11;1y

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious

BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons. J. F. PRICE,
Jan1, 1870;1y Broadway, New Brighton.

GEO. BRAUN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BROADWAY,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Having received a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ENGLISH MELTONS, VESTINGS,

of the latest and most fashionable styles, which will be made to order on the

MOST REASONABLE TERMS

and on the shortest possible notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

P. S.—As I employ none but first class workmen and having considerable experience in cutting, I defy competition anywhere in the State, as to make and fit. I keep also on hand a full stock of ready made clothing of home manufacture.
oct18tf.

Medical.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT,

To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; They don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC BUCHU, Established upward of 19 years prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South 10th Street, Phila'd., Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

may18;1y.

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE,

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
may4;70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use *Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic.* For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine ever known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The Great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. **Warner's Vinum Vitae, or Wine of Life,** is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public; far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter. Address 619 State street, Chicago.

For sale by S. C. HANNON, Rochester; BARNES & BRO., Bridgewater, and HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver, Pa. jy6'70

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, &c.

Wholesale and Retail,

At Lowest Prices,

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

We Have Facilities for Supplying

RETAIL DEALERS

Equal to

ANY EASTERN JOBBING HOUSE

McCALLUM BROS.

apr6;1y

HOMES

FOR THE MILLION!!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy* and *congenial* climate for one-tenth of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States, *improved stock, grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar and cotton plantations; timber and mineral lands, city village and rural residences and business stands, mills and mill sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale.

Also, connected with our Real Estate office, we have a *general Claim* and *Patent Agency* under the supervision of the well known Thomas Taylor, late of the Ordnance Department, who is both a *scientific* and *practical mechanic*, and well acquainted in the different Government Departments, especially in the War and Navy, Ordnance and

PATENT OFFICE.

Patent papers carefully prepared. *Drawings* tastily executed, and *Patents secured for inventors in the shortest possible time.*

Special attention given to *rejected cases*, also cases for *reissue, extension, interference, abandonment, &c.*

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